

# WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA  
PUBLISHED BY D. O. HAYNES & CO., AT NO. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

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VOL. I

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 2, 1914

No. 12

## "We Welcome the New Publication"

**MRS. PEARL E. ALLEN, Wibaux, Mont.**

I enclose check for \$4.00 for your special offer.

**CROWELL'S DRUG STORE, Pittsburg, Kans.**

Enclosed find our check for \$4.00 for your offer of November 20th.

**LEHMAN'S PHARMACY, Pocahontas, Ark.**

Enclosed find check for \$4.00 in payment of your special offer.

**WHITEHEAD'S DRUG STORE, Boise, Idaho**

We enclose herewith check for \$4.00 in payment of your special offer. Please send the Era Binder in place of The Soda Fountain.

**M. S. KAHN & CO., Baltimore, Md.**

We enclose herewith our check for \$4.00 in payment of subscription for your special offer. Send us a Binder in place of THE SODA FOUNTAIN.

**SUCS. de G. MULET, S. en C, Mayaguez, P. R.**

Enclosed please find money order for the amount of \$4.00 in payment for subscription to your publications for the following year.

**AUTREY Y AUTREY, Tampico, Mexico**

I enclose herewith draft for the amount DOLLARS 8-85 to pay you for the following:

1 year subscription to The PHAR. ERA,  
1 year subscription to The WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, and 1 Copy of The ERA Formulary (New Edition 8000 Formulas). The last one please send it to me by registered mail.

**E. H. CONE, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.**

Let us congratulate you on your new publication—WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS. It has the punch and accuracy necessary to give the retail druggist intelligent advance price information to guide him in buying.

You have the knack of making your pages newsy, so characteristic of all your publications. We wish you would add photographic chemicals to your list.

**HENRY C. BLAIR, Philadelphia**

Please send copy of ERA FORMULA Book and bill for same and subscription to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.

The absence of advertisements in the WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS makes it quite the most valuable periodical I receive.

Of course the current prices are also valuable addition to lists and especially the jobbing prices, as heretofore I was compelled to ask some of my friends in the wholesale business for information as to quantity or original package prices. I do not expect to buy at these prices but frequently need them in estimating for manufacturing purposes.

**QUAKER DRUG AND BOOK STORE, Everett, Wash.**

Copy of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS and sub. offer received. We welcome the new publication. If it gives us the information which druggists as a class sadly need, concerning the sources and conditions of supply, the seasons when new crops mature and reach our markets, forecasts of forthcoming crops upon market prices, and such other information as will enable a retailer to plan and execute his buying intelligently with a view to conditions not yet arrived but upon the way, it will be the most helpful journal in the drug field, barring none. Market prices are of course helpful, but after they have arrived is too late for fullest usefulness.

Help us to know the drug market as a wholesaler must needs know it, its seasons, its conditions, its tendencies, and you will render a real and valuable service to the retailer. The ordinary drug journal goes to the discard but little read. If the new journal gives us the information outlined above, we shall predict for it a long, prosperous and helpful career.

We enclose our check for \$4.00 in acceptance of your offer.

Subscriptions—WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS is exclusively a subscription journal and carries no outside advertising. It is published every Wednesday. The subscription price is \$4.00 a year for the U. S., Cuba, Porto Rico, The Philippines and Mexico; to Canada \$4.50, and to other foreign countries \$5.00. Yearly subscriptions only accepted, and all payments strictly in advance.

**D. O. HAYNES & CO., PUBLISHERS, No. 3 Park Place, New York, U.S.A.**

## WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

WITH PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Weekly Market Edition of  
THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

United States, Cuba and Mexico, \$4.00 a Year  
To Canada : : : 4.50 a Year  
To Foreign Countries : : : 5.00 a Year

All subscriptions payable strictly in advance and no order accepted for less than a full year.

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**D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers**  
No. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK, U.S.A.  
Cable Address: "ERA, New York"

NOTICE—Subscribers will find it to their advantage to save their copies of this journal for future reference. We supply a substantial Binder which holds the copies for one year. Price 75c. postpaid.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1914

### THE NEW STAMP TAX

As soon as this law was passed the publishers of this journal immediately communicated with all of the principal manufacturers of toilet goods and chewing gums, advising them that it was our understanding that Congress intended that the expense of this should be borne by the manufacturers and not passed along to the dealers or to the general public.

How much this action on our part influenced manufacturers we do not know. Several firms who intended to raise their prices decided not to do so, and we are informed by one of the largest wholesale druggists that fully 95% of the manufacturers of toilet articles have decided to stamp their preparations at their own expense, and the jobber adds that he believes finally all of them will come into line.

This jobber also informs us that some of these manufacturers are not willing to supply stamps for the goods that the jobbers had on hand on Dec. 1 but fully 90% of the manufacturers have decided to supply such stamps.

In the December issue of THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA is published a full text of this law with other information of value to the trade, together with reports from a large list of manufacturers, most of whom decided to stamp their goods without advancing their price.

A few manufacturers who are trying to raise their prices are in our judgment making a serious mistake. The retailers cannot afford to pay this tax, neither can they raise their price to cover the expense of a stamp, and it is a great pleasure to see that most of the manufacturers realize that this is their burden and the patriotic spirit in which they are accepting the same.

All kinds of stamp acts are very obnoxious to the people of this country, and we think it is a serious mistake to impose such even at this time, but so long as it is the policy of the present administration to reduce the tax on goods imported from other countries and raise necessary revenue by taxing

our domestic manufacturers, we shall have to accept the inevitable.

There is still one feature of these stamps that has as yet not been clearly determined, i. e. in regard to the stamps for the goods which the retailers had on hand when this law went into effect. Some of the manufacturers are offering to supply the dealers with such stamps, others are limiting it to goods purchased on and after the law was passed, on or about Nov. 1, and others make no declaration as to their intentions. This is a subject which each dealer will have to fight out with the manufacturers whose goods he handles. Where the retailer has only a few packages of such goods on hand, it is fair to assume that he would rather pay the tax himself than to try and get a few stamps from the manufacturer, but where he has any quantity of such goods on hand, he certainly should be considered the same as a jobber, and be supplied with the necessary stamps by the manufacturer.

### FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

One of the clearest and most concise explanations of the new Federal Reserve Act that we have seen is a booklet issued by the Market and Fulton National Bank at 81 Fulton street, New York.

This is something that every business man should understand and this book explains in terms that the layman can comprehend, just what are the functions of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks, and how this new system is to be employed to help business and prevent financial panics. We presume that this bank will be pleased to send a copy of this booklet to any interested party on request. Ask for booklet on the Federal Reserve Act referred to in this notice in WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.

### FOR THE ENTIRE TRADE

In the last issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS our London correspondent, speaking of the policy of this publication in printing wholesale, as well as retail prices, said:

"Apropos of the controversy in your columns as to the wisdom or desirability of dealers' wholesale prices being published to the retail trade a like objection was raised here some years ago in connection with our own trade journals. It proved but a passing criticism and the wholesale firms who then felt it a grievance, if asked today, would probably be the first to acknowledge that the value to them of much of the market news thus regularly imparted outweighs by far any items of 'superior information' that might reach their own retail customers. That such weekly market reports supply a long felt want was clearly evinced by the fact that the rather conservative organ of our Pharmaceutical Society was finally led to adopt this progressive feature of trade journalism."

Experience is a wise teacher. From the first we have been convinced that the criticism based on our publication of package prices was not well founded. It is unfair to the retail buyer to assume that he cannot differentiate between quotations made on large and small quantities of a given article.

We reiterate that we are working on the conviction that every druggist who becomes a regular reader of this journal is better informed as a business man,

better qualified to conduct his own business successfully and for these reasons he is a more desirable customer for jobbers.

A drug market report is not complete if it fails to contain any of the facts or figures pertaining to these markets. The service of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS is for the entire drug trade. Several of the leading wholesale druggists have voluntarily informed us that they prefer to sell a dealer who is well posted. Such a buyer knows when he is being treated right while the uninformed man is often suspicious.

There is no customer so desirable as a satisfied customer and the well-posted, close buyer is the one who makes money and pays his bills promptly.

### COAL TAR DYE INDUSTRY

In the London Correspondence of this issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS will be found a reference to the action of the British Government in offering to aid a company organized to establish plants and manufacture dyestuffs. Our correspondent also mentions having heard, while in New York, an address in which a closer relation between the government and our manufacturers and merchants was advocated.

Unfortunately in the United States for the last decade the attitude of our national government, and in many cases our state governments, if not distinctly unfriendly to business, big and small, has certainly not been of a constructive character. There are now, however, many indications of a change in policy. The fact finally is being realized that a continuance of restrictive regulation will ultimately doom our commerce to death from too many "improvements."

The situation in the United Kingdom and the United States in the matter of supplies of dyestuffs and colors was practically identical at the outbreak of the war. No German goods were available. We have had not a little discussion over the question of developing the coal tar dye industry in this country, and a committee of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society has made a report in which it states that tariff alterations are imperative if a permanent business is to be developed in the manufacture of coal-tar dyes, medicinal and pharmaceutical chemicals, coal-tar explosives, dyestuffs, and intermediates. This committee intends to submit a report and make some suggestions to the proper congressional authorities.

In this connection by permission we reprint from the December number of *The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* some excerpts from an analytical article on the subject by Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse.

Meantime the president of the British Board of Agriculture, Walter Runciman, has stated in Parliament that if the users were prepared to subscribe their capital of £3,000,000 for the purpose of manufacturing dyestuffs, he would ask the Government to provide £1,500,000 for the purchase of bonds. Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, announced that he would do nothing to discourage the

Government in aiding such an enterprise if business men were willing to make the investment.

Under our form of Government apparently it is impossible to encourage or aid any kind of business in this way, although in several instances recently, we have come dangerously near approaching socialistic precepts.

### GERMANY'S POTATO CROP

English chemical and drug journals are discussing Germany's food question and whether peace can be forced on the Kaiser by starvation methods. Germany's import of cereals is curtailed by an embargo imposed by some of the neutral countries. Great care now is exercised in the conservation of products hitherto considered as waste material. Potato peelings and beet heads are now retained in the country and even collected in the cities and returned to the farm to be used as cattle food. In normal times between three million and four million tons of potatoes rot because of their large water content. Efforts have been made to avoid this waste by the erection of drying plants. The Government already has offered through the Department of Agriculture to assist interested persons in establishing factories for drying potatoes, the cost of each one of which is about \$5,000. A syndicate called the Potato Realization Company is to be formed, in which factory owners are pledged to deliver all their products except what they need for their own use. Every member must subscribe for at least \$238 worth of stock. Just as in the sale of alcohol to the German alcohol monopoly the manufacturer will receive on delivery the first payment which is fixed by the committee, the balance of the amount to be paid for wares is figured out at the end of the year. Only goods of good quality will be accepted. The content of water which normally amounts to about 70% cannot be more than 15% in the dried product. Fortunately Germany's potato crop this year is a bountiful one.

### BELGIAN PHARMACISTS

Trustworthy reports state that at least 1,000 doctors are absolutely poverty-stricken and 300 pharmacists are unable to earn their living in Belgium; and of the rest of the 1,800 pharmacists in the country, all, with very few exceptions, are deprived of the necessary trading stocks. An idea of the situation can be gained from the following extract from a communication by Professor C. Jacobs, of Brussels:

"Is it realized what we in Belgium have suffered and are suffering? Duty, and duty only, has bound our doctors and pharmacists to their posts in the devastated localities; some of them are carrying on their profession in the ruined remains of destroyed buildings, whereas others have to improvise at haphazard any kind of shelter for their Samaritan work. Need I describe the manner in which they sustain themselves and how they manage to nourish their wives and children? I have witnessed such misery among them! Some

have had to work as navvies in order to have a few pence in their pockets; others have told me that they had not seen bread for a fortnight, but had lived exclusively on potatoes. Others had a meagre bunch of straw laid on the bare ground as a bedstead; the only pair of boots owned by one of them was falling to pieces in tatters. Men I have seen were dressed in torn garments, and their children were in rags. One of my colleagues had to live on wayside herbs for three days and three nights, and his wife shared his fate! A Professor of a University, bereft of everything, was, when I saw him, in dire want of a bed, and another of equal academic standard was a wandering haggard over the country-side, searching in vain for a beloved family. And some of our ranks have been taken as hostages, others have been shot, and their widows and orphans have been left deprived of everything."

Pharmacists generally throughout Great Britain are coming to the aid of their Belgian brethren. A method of relief is to dispatch in portable form, packets of medical and pharmaceutical material and send them to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London, whence they are conveyed to Belgium upon advices received from the American Ambassador.

### "NOBODY HOME"

If the Internal Revenue Bureau officers in Washington intended to surround the enforcement of the new adhesive stamp tax with as much confusion as possible on December 1, they were wholly successful.

An indefinite act at the best, newspapers, manufacturers, and retailers have been struggling vainly to obtain from the Internal Revenue authorities regulations for the instruction of the payer of the tax. Little or nothing was obtainable until last Saturday, when a statement of "regulations" was given out. It was as clear as an "official" bulletin from one of the warring nations.

In view of the fact that ignorance of the law is no excuse for non-compliance with its provisions there was nothing unreasonable in the expectation that the government would lend its aid to those who are to pay the tax.

Apparently in the Internal Revenue Bureau there is "nobody home" but the stamp tax and that's going out for more cents.

### PRICES IN SWITZERLAND

In comparison with other neutrals prices in the United States are not so bad after all. In Switzerland, for instance, the prices of medicaments show that in comparison with the prices prevailing on July 1, iodine has advanced 200 to 300 per cent.; thymol, 90 per cent.; carbolic acid and morphine salts, 60 per cent.; camphor, 50 per cent.; codeine, 40 per cent.; castor oil, bismuth nitrate, ether, and salicylic acid, 30 per cent.; balsam of Peru, 25 per cent.; iodoform, potassium iodide, and oil of theobroma, 20 per cent.; glycerin 15 per cent.; acetylsalicylic acid, boric

acid, citric acid, soluble aluminum acetate, amidopyrin, calcium glycerophosphate, and quinine salts, 10 per cent.

### THE SODA FOUNTAIN PREVIEW

The forthcoming December number of THE SODA FOUNTAIN will be devoted to a preview of the fountain trade, and describe in detail the 1915 products of the manufacturers. It will be first hand information regarding new styles and types of apparatus, and cannot fail to prove valuable to druggists engaged in dispensing, and especially to the man who wants to buy a soda fountain.

Practically all the manufacturers in the country will be represented in this issue, and THE SODA FOUNTAIN purposes henceforth to make the feature an annual event.

### EXPORTS STILL BOOMING

November Trade Balance in our Favor about \$70,000,000

Secretary of Commerce Redfield issued the following statement to-day on the imports, duties collected and exports for the week ended November 28, 1914, at twelve principal customs districts:

Districts—	Imports.	Duties collected.	Exports.
Mass. (Boston) ..	\$2,326,000	\$231,000	\$1,689,000
New York ..	17,156,000	2,961,000	17,578,000
Philadelphia ..	770,000	179,000	1,471,000
Maryland (Bal.) ..	263,000	22,000	2,866,000
Virginia (Nor'k) ..	134,000	2,000	1,070,000
New Orleans ..	892,000	42,000	4,928,000
Galveston ..	176,000	1,000	6,158,000
San Francisco ..	678,000	50,000	2,474,000
Wash. (Seattle) ..	2,155,000	21,000	14,535,000
Buffalo ..	1,157,000	51,000	1,175,000
Chicago ..	632,000	139,000	.....
Mich. (Detroit) ..	340,000	28,000	2,150,000
Total ..	\$26,685,000	\$3,732,000	\$43,098,000

The table below shows a total favorable balance on merchandise transactions in our international trade for four weeks of November of \$63,188,000 in 22 working days.

Imports, duties collected and exports at the principal customs districts of the United States (stated in thousands of dollars):

ending—	Imports.	Duties collected.	Exports.	Excess of exports.
*Nov. 7... ..	\$26,129	\$3,125	\$36,645	\$10,515
*Nov. 14 ..	25,710	3,817	47,587	21,876
*Nov. 21. .	24,834	3,739	39,217	14,383
†Nov. 28. .	26,685	3,732	43,098	16,413

Total, four weeks ..\$103,360 \$14,414 \$166,549 \$63,188

\*Ten districts handling 85 per cent of total imports and 80 per cent of total exports.

†Twelve districts handling 87 per cent. of total imports and 80 per cent of total exports.

The above indicates for the entire country for the full month of November an export excess of nearly \$70,000,000.

### SALVARSAN PATENTS

"The German papers are still harping on the fact that the British Government has granted a license to Burroughs Wellcome & Co. for the use of the salvarsan patents," remarks the *London Chemist and Druggist*. "The controversy has now degenerated into an attack on Burroughs Wellcome & Co. and on British-made chemicals and pharmaceuticals in general. German pharmacists are being urged to destroy their stocks of British goods—advice which, we venture to think, will be disregarded."



## Correspondence

### "WHY ROCK THE BOAT?"

Plymouth, Ind., Nov. 24, 1914.

Editor, *Weekly Drug Markets*:

I will take the opportunity to heartily endorse the position the ERA takes in reply to the wholesale firm who has criticized your most valuable market reports as a breach of "Business Ethics." I cannot but believe that every retailer, and all fair minded wholesalers will certainly join me in the statement that your *Weekly Drug Markets* reports are generally accurate and up to the minute, and without the invaluable knowledge which it gives us, many who are almost isolated, as it were, would be unable to conduct their business in an intelligent and successful manner. As our business relations are so closely welded together in an honest and honorable profession, why "Rock the Boat"?

J. I. STEVENS.

### ATLANTA RETAILERS ACT

#### Will Not Boom Proprietaries on Which They Pay the Tax.

At a meeting of the retail druggists of Atlanta, held in the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce Building on the evening of November 25, W. S. Elkin, Jr., was elected chairman. He stated that the subject-matter to be considered was what action, if any, the retail druggists of the city would take with reference to the position of some of the manufacturers of proprietary and toilet articles, that the war tax should be paid upon such medicines by the retail druggists. After some discussion, Chas. A. Smith offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the principal profit realized from the handling of proprietary and toilet articles is made by the manufacturer, and the profit made in selling said articles by the retail druggist is already but a nominal and barely a living profit when the increased cost of doing business is taken into consideration; and,

WHEREAS, the profit thus realized by the retail druggist selling said articles will not stand a further deduction and enable the retail druggist to continue in business; now, therefore,

WHEREAS, a majority of the manufacturers of proprietary and toilet articles have voluntarily proposed to bear the additional cost of the said war tax and so advised the trade,

BE IT RESOLVED that we do agree that we cannot further continue the active, aggressive sale of such proprietary preparations and toilet articles the tax upon which is sought to be placed upon us; and that we will be forced, in order to properly conduct our business, to discontinue the active presentation to the public of such articles the tax upon which is sought to be imposed upon us, and to encourage the sale of such articles the tax upon which is justly borne and paid by the manufacturer.

RESOLVED further that copies of this resolution be furnished the manufacturers generally.

### CAMPBOR IS 5c LOWER

#### The Expected Demand From Nations at War Has Not Developed

Another nickel was knocked off the price of American refined camphor on Monday, when H. J. Baker & Co. announced 49½¢ in barrels as the new basis for delivery now or any time in the next four months. This makes a ten cent cut in camphor inside of a month, and with demand inactive and shipments piling up from Japan even further concessions are possible.

The prices on Japan refined gum are considerably lower even than the new mark on the domestic product. The Japanese article is obtainable in this market at 43c and trading has been done at 42c, according to report. It had been expected that there would be an enormous demand from the Allied powers for camphor as it is used in the manufacture of smokeless powder. It is probable, however, that England, France and Russia, as well as Germany, have huge stocks on hand.

The United States now is virtually the only buyer of the Japanese government's monopoly.

### STOCKS OF LEECHES SOLD OUT

#### Shipments are Expected Soon From Sweden and Austria

The American market today is practically leechless and dealers here refuse to set a price on shipments they expect from Austria and Sweden within the next few days. Although normally the leeches are sold by importers to retailers at \$1.50 a hundred, the last consignment here in September commanded prices ten times as great. It is expected that buyers will be asked about 25c a piece for them when the next shipments come in.

The lack of leeches has not caused much distress in New York, as the use of the bloodsuckers has fallen off to a large extent here. In other parts of the country the shutting off of the supply is felt keenly, however, as leeches are used widely in the South and West.

No animal is known in this country that will do as substitute for the leech, although in almost every pond and "swimmin' hole" there are plenty of blood suckers. These do not have the staying qualities of the Austrian leeches, however, and therefore are not used pharmaceutically.

### SUGAR OF MILK SPECULATORS

Sugar of milk is held firmly in this market at 15c, although it has been sold ½c cheaper within a few weeks. In certain quarters 16@17c is asked for it. Some time ago there was a price cutting war on sugar of milk when the price was battered down below 13c. At that figure much stock found its way into speculative hands, and it is these holders who are offering sugar of milk now below the general price listed.

### MUSTARD OIL HELD FIRMLY

Mustard oil is held here more firmly owing to curtailed shipments from Germany by way of neutral ports. Manufacturers in Germany have evinced stronger ideas concerning that they think mustard oil should command in this market. Rather than let it go below those marks exports will be reduced, it is said here.

### MORE ROTTERDAM CARGOES

#### Four Ships to Bring in German Dyestuffs, Drugs, etc.

Arrangements have been made for four more cargoes of German drugs, chemicals, and dyestuffs, to be transported to American ports from Dutch ports, by Conrad H. Ruhl, broker, of No. 17 Battery Place.

These, with the Matanzas and the Sun, already in, will make a total of six cargoes; and Mr. Ruhl is not through yet. His schedule is as follows:

Maspequa, lv R'dam Dec. 1,	Due N. Y. Dec. 12
Obidense " 8, "	" 20
Matanzas, " 15, "	" 30
Neches, " 25, "	Jan. 8

The Massapequa is the steamship chartered by the Rockefeller foundation fund to carry a cargo of food and supplies to the Belgians. The Matanzas already has brought one cargo of German dyestuffs to this country. Other ships will be chartered by Mr. Ruhl and their holds offered to the drug and chemical trade.

The Sun reached New York last Sunday with a cargo of chemicals and dyestuffs consigned to twenty different firms. Her cargo was valued at about \$1,500,000.

### OUTLOOK MUCH BETTER

"My opinion is that the outlook is unmistakably better, but recovery from any such shock as was sustained immediately after the war was declared, naturally must be somewhat slow," said Oscar W. Smith, manager of Parke, Davis & Co.'s eastern business.

"The underlying conditions in the United States as a whole seem to be especially good," he continued. "If one could believe that the war would come to a close within a reasonable period there is no reason that I can see why general business including the drug industry, should not forge ahead very rapidly."

### JANUARY WILL SEE SHOPPERS

#### Domestic Business Will Probably Be Slack Until the Advent of 1915

Real resumption of domestic business will not be begun until after the first of the year, is the opinion of Peck & Velsor, dealers in botanical drugs in Gold street. This concern feels the advent of the added activities of the last two weeks, but figures that little will be accomplished in the holiday month, as in the past it usually has been devoted to stock taking.

By Jan. 1, however, nearly four months will have elapsed since the panic which was caused by wild and speculative buying and which sent prices on nearly every commodity to record altitudes. In no quarter is it believed that any manufacturers or dealers were able to stock up for more than six months in any general line, and in most cases it was believed the buyers were not "safe" for more than three months.

Apparently stocks have been conserved with greater care since the war began, and therefore have lasted longer. However, it is believed that hundreds of customers who have not been in the market for three months will be shopping in January.

### THE BROTHERHOOD OF SCIENCE

Professor Arnold, of Hanover, who has written a book on chemistry, has stipulated that the translation which is being published in New York shall not be sold in England or the British Possessions. The rights of translation into Japanese have also been withdrawn because of the ingratitude to Germany, from whom the Japanese obtained all their science.



# London Improves

Exports in Particular are Showing Signs of Vigor—Advance in Carbolic Acid Crystals—Acetyl Salicylic Acid is Scarce and Firm—Grains of Paradise Dearer.

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, DEC. 2.—Markets are improving, particularly in the line of exports. Carbolic acid crystals are higher, at 1s 3d per pound. Acetyl salicylic acid is scarce and firm at 6s 9d per pound. Anise seed oil (star) is firmer with offerings for January shipment at 3s 5d, c i f. Ipecacuanha, Matto Grosso, is still advancing, with holders quoting 11s 3d per pound. Citronella oil, Ceylon, is offered for November-January delivery at 1s 2d, c i f. Grains of paradise are dearer and quoted at 70s.

## London Markets

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, NOV. 18, 1914.—Business in general has been more active this week. In particular lines, which had been depressed of late, the sudden demand for government and export orders has outstripped the supply.

CITRIC ACID which had advanced to 3s 6d on the outbreak of war was firmly held in the region of this figure for two months. On the removal of pressure around Paris and the renewal of French and Italian shipments a sagging movement set in and continued till last week. The raising of the government embargo then caused a sudden export demand to spring up with the result that all the available supplies which had accumulated in manufacturers' and second hands have been entirely absorbed, and several important orders remain unfilled. The Russian and our own government were among the largest buyers. Domestic makers are not willing sellers till the new year at 2s 4½d to 2s 5d per lb. or an advance of 10% on late last week's prices.

CARBOLIC ACID continues in demand 39/40° C ordinary xtals at 1s lb.

CAUSTIC POTASH has been lately affected by intermittent arrivals from the Continent, but these having ceased and gone into consumption the market has recovered to £65 for 80/82% British quality in 7 cwt. drums.

CODEIA is very firm at 17/6 and only small quantities available.

COCAINE HYDROCHLOR. is the turn harder at 8s.

IPECACUANHA is in better demand and moving upwards, Matto Grosso fetching 9s, Carthagena 7s and Johore 8s to 8s 3d.

MENTHOL is again dearer at 11s 6d.

MORPHIA is in active demand for the east and daily advancing in sympathy with the raw material. Sulphate crystals 12s 2d.

OPTUM. As long as the hostilities continue our rapidly diminishing stocks will have to satisfy our export and home demand, and importers finding that each advance is willingly paid have now practically withdrawn from the market leaving limits of 30s to 35s. The underlying conditions of this market warrant the forecast of record high prices ruling during the

next few months. It is currently reported that a string of 100 cases was recently lost to one of the German cruisers en route for New York, the war risk on which had not been provided against.

RESORCINE is being enquired for at 5s 6d in anticipation of the new B. Pharm. requirements.

SANTONINE at 220s per lb. continues the tenor of its way—to the British Museum. About 20 years ago the price was 4s lb.

## London Letter

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, NOV. 18, 1914.—During a recent visit to your side the writer was privileged, by the courtesy of your publisher, to attend the banquet in New York of one of your leading trade associations, and was much impressed by the practical suggestions made by one of the speakers, apropos of removing friction and establishing a closer connection between the legislature and your trade interests. He acknowledged that the government authorities were not as conversant as they might be with the intricacies of the pharmaceutical profession and invited their members to come forward freely, and to frankly discuss with the departmental chiefs, any matters in dispute, or under government consideration, and promised that difficulties might thereby in future be removed or greatly diminished.

### Government Co-operation

The interference of Government Departments in matters of such complicated interests as those of the drug and chemical industries often leads to dislocation of business and financial loss to many, through want of the services of some practical and well informed administrator, who, capable of ignoring red tape, is willing to call in the advice and co-operation of the trades concerned. Just such an one is our present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd-George. Not satisfied with having in less than three months—since the outbreak of hostilities—provided satisfactorily for the wants of the people (as regards finance, flour and sugar, by enlisting the cordial support of the bankers, millers and refiners throughout the country) he is now about placing the manufacture of anilin dyestuffs on a broad national footing, somewhat after the plan adopted in the case of the Persian Oil Company.

The main difficulty here in the formation of a public or private dye company has been the great reluctance of manufacturers and capitalists to embark on any undertaking without first obtaining some guarantee that their investment would be in some way protected against untoward influences after the termination of the war.

As already reported a committee on chemical manufactures was appointed in August, to enquire into the whole matter. This week a conference was held at the Board of Trade attended by no less than twenty-two color-using associations and firms, and something positive was actually done. That is to say there was action as well as talk. A scheme was laid before the meeting for the formation of a limited company with a large capital. The bulk of the capital would be subscribed by the dye-users. The Government then and there offered to subscribe a proportion of the share capital and to guarantee the in-

terest on a large debenture issue for a term of years. Already preliminary arrangements have been made to acquire dye producing works in this country, the initial step being that of Indigo, mentioned last week. It looks, therefore, as if the war were going to "wake up" our business men and turn our government officials into men of action. Doubtless the fact that the Lord Chancellor is chairman of the committee accounts for the incredibly fast rate of official progress. Such progressive measures as these would have been practically impossible before the war and would in any case have been characterized in parliament as dangerously socialistic. We are getting on and the charge of "decadence" would appear to be spurring the people on to real advances towards sensible collectivism.

### Aseptic Treatment of Wounds

In last week's letter we referred to the change that was taking place in the treatment of the wounded at the base of operations in France—a change in favor of aseptic as against antiseptic dressings. Just as we write news comes to hand of a surprising and important clinical discovery at Boulogne by Sir Almroth Wright which may again upset previous theories and with them the manufacture and consumption of surgical requirements.

A feature of the Boulogne Casino Hospital is the bacteriological laboratory attached to it over which Sir Almroth Wright presides. His researches have already established the fact that the gangrene and septic conditions met with so frequently are due to micro-organisms which flourish only when removed from the atmosphere. This discovery has had the most important bearing upon the surgical work of the field hospitals because it has demonstrated the necessity of keeping all the wounds open and allowing the air to reach them. Wounds kept open are found to heal most satisfactorily. This discovery would appear to be diametrically opposed to that of Lister who, if we remember rightly, started out with the theory that whereas success was generally met with in cases of fractures unattended by broken flesh, gangrene and septic conditions exclusively supervened in cases of exposed or open wounds. Perhaps the ozone-charged air of Boulogne pervading the spacious casino is responsible for these salutary results.

### BUYERS BUSY WITH MENTHOL

A rather heavy buying movement of menthol for export has caused an advance of 15c in that article, which now is priced as high as \$2.75 in some quarters. Temporarily many spot stocks have been swept bare, although there is ample menthol to be had on the market.

Advices from Japan indicate there are several shipments now on the water, which will relieve the tension here and immediately cause lower prices in the opinion of market men here. The additions to spot stocks should be in New York in two weeks.

### CARBOLIC ACID EASIER

A slight depreciation is noted in the prices on carbolic acid this week, at 47@50c against 50@55c the preceding week. The demand has fallen off somewhat due directly to the fabulous prices.

## New York Markets

The duller week in the history of local markets has closed with prices on nearly a hundred articles down, and with advances noted on scarcely a dozen. Thanksgiving Day discounted the last half of the week so that there was practically no business done on Friday and Saturday, and Monday opened a weak market which did not pick up to any appreciable extent by midweek.

However, despite the dullness, market observers do not think the resumption of business noted in the previous week merely was a "flash in the pan." They attribute the slump entirely to the holiday and assert that trading gradually will become more active right along until the holidays, when it will fall away only to be taken up with renewed vigor after the first of the year.

Of the list of articles advanced in price in the last week, nearly all are Turkish. New quotations do not indicate that sales have been made at advanced figures, but merely that holders have put forward their marks to protect stocks, being content to hold for a while to see what will happen. It is felt here that these products of Turkey may become almost extinct in this market as all Turkish commerce will be cut off. This fear as regards German products has been dispelled to a large degree, as it is seen now that through neutral countries the Kaiser always will be able to get enough goods to market to protect industries here relying on them.

As long as the Scandinavian countries, Holland and Italy are kept out of the war, this market has no trepidation over German products. Herman A. Metz is making a trip to Berlin to try to arrange with the Imperial government for the release of shipments of a certain amount every month to the United States. He is prepared to guarantee that such articles will not be re-exported and will not find their way into the hands of countries at war with Germany.

The Sun, the American steamship chartered by C. H. Ruhl, of New York, has reached this port with a cargo of more than 4,000 tons of German dyes and chemicals. The former make up most of the tonnage and some disappointment has been expressed that so little drugs were included. However, it is explained that the crying need in the United States is for colors to keep the textile industry going, many mills already having been forced to go on part time and several to close temporarily through lack of dyes. The Sun was delayed a week through heavy weather. Short of coal, she was forced to put into Boston to replenish her bunkers. Then she proceeded to New York. After unloading part of her cargo here she will continue to Philadelphia where some of it is consigned.

Export business continues to be the mainstay of the market, but even this is largely inflated as buyers for abroad do much "shopping" and by making scores of inquiries on the same lot, give an impression that much business is being done. However, the Allies are paying much attention to the United States and seem willing to buy anything made here if it can be obtained for a reasonable price—at all comparable with what it would cost at

home. This is believed to be due to the fact that so many English industries have been affected by the withdrawal of men to the front.

**OPIMUM**—Nearly all shipments on the water when Turkey entered the war now have been accounted for and have arrived in American or English ports. As a result the supply of Turkish opium now is shut off, except for such small amounts as may find their way to the public through Salonika or Genoa. There is no change in price, it being held here stiffly at \$9.25 in cases and \$9.30 in jobbing quantities for druggists' quality gum. The powdered and granular grades are held at \$12. The fact that there has been no advance in opium is the plainest evidence of the lack of a market. Advices from London would indicate that stocks of this high grade gum are not large there although there apparently is plenty of the gum from India. This runs so low in morphia, however, that it cannot be imported into this country profitably. The duty on the average Indian gum is exactly 100% greater than on the standard Turkish, and at that the former will not produce the same results as the latter.

**MORPHINE**—On a 50 ounce lot basis one manufacturer still offers morphine at \$5. Others ask \$5.05, and a general advance in price is expected momentarily following the increased demand, both from abroad and from domestic consumers. Stocks of morphine are believed to be large in this country but the filling of any one of half a dozen tentative orders which are flying about would mean the depletion of spot to a great extent.

**CODEINE**—All manufacturers but one are quoting \$6.50 for codeine, and that one names \$6.20. There is a firmer tone to this market than was noted a week ago, the same foreign interests that are after morphine also asking prices on codeine. The domestic demand also seems strengthened and no further reductions are expected—at any rate as long as the basic material is shut off.

**QUININE**—In 100 oz. lots domestic manufacturers continue to quote quinine at 26c except in one instance where 31c still is the price. Second hands still are releasing small odd lots of Java salts at 25½c. Cinchona and cinchonidia sulphates are offered at 5@12c and 16@24c respectively. The 50,000 ounces of salts which were to have been auctioned in Amsterdam on November 13 have been withdrawn by the Java producers who refused to accept less than 21½ florins a kilo. On December 18, another auction of 50,000 ounces of salts is scheduled. A stronger tone is perceptible in this market, following the withdrawal of the auction lot and no further concessions are looked for.

**CAFFEINE**—A sharp reduction is noted in caffeine which now is listed at \$4.35@4.60, citrated form \$3.20@3.50. The cut is due to efforts of domestic manufacturers to get business which has been stagnant. They are willing to cut prices to get stocks moving. So far there has been practically no inquiry for export in this narcotic.

**ACETONE**—A half cent advance has placed lowest quotations on acetone at 15c although 17½@18c is asked in some quarters for small lots. The increase is due to the rise in price of acetate of lime and to the depletion of spot stocks in this market.

**ACETANILID**—A one cent advance to 31@32c is reported in acetanilid, following smaller spot stocks and the advance in the coal tar product situation.

**CARBOLIC ACID**—Phenol is slightly easier in the last week due entirely to a falling off in demand. The outlook for imports seems no brighter than it was in the preceding week. However, any curtailment in consumption will ease matters, as what does find its way to this country will go that much further. Highest prices recorded in the last week were 50c in pound bottles and 45c in drums for U. S. P. crystals. From Manchester 88 packages have arrived in the last week, but these were fulfilling contracts and did little to really help the situation. The big Chicago packing houses which bought large quantities of carboic acid to fight the "foot and mouth disease" have begun to dispose of extra stock. No reassuring news is received from England as to the success of manufacturers there to obtain permits to ship to this country. One importer here asserted he had more trouble in the week before last to get five tons for this country than he did to get twenty tons the preceding week. England is supplying the Allied armies with carboic acid and even is shipping large quantities to Russia.

**CRESYLIC ACID**—Holders of cresylic acid cling firmly to 70c as the price. This acid is being substituted for carboic acid in many cases but the run on it has depleted supplies to such an extent that it now is as scarce as carboic.

**SALICYLIC ACID**—Spot stocks of salicylic acid have been augmented and as a result the price has been reduced to 70@75c.

**CITRIC ACID**—Further reductions in citric acid are noted this week, the newest mark for acid crystals being at 60c in barrels, a slide of 5c, and 60½c in kegs. Reduced 3c the citrates are on a basis of 59c for potassium citrate. A marked weakening in demand is responsible for the cut. Receipts also have piled in fast in the last two weeks.

**MAGNESIA CARBONATE**—From 4½@5½c is the new price range of magnesia carbonate. This is due to a falling off in demand and keen competition of manufacturers.

**SILVER NITRATE**—Domestic manufacturers have raised prices to a basis of 31¾c in lots of 500@1,000 oz. following the recent advance in bar silver. This is an advance of ¾c.

**CREOSOTE**—The medicinal product is priced at 70c, the reduction being due to lack of trade and desire of holders to move stocks. In some quarters it is held a nickel higher, as the cut price failed to create any interest.

**CODLIVER OIL**—Norwegian refiners still hold stocks firmly at \$16, at Norway, which equals \$17.50 here. Most brands are offered here at the latter price. The unseasonable weather has caused havoc in this market and dealers are determined to move stocks at any figure. The producers evince a firm intent to bull the market and as a result shipments may be curtailed, which will do much to help boost prices.

**FUSEL OIL**—Russian and German manufacturers of fusel oil offer on a basis of \$52 a 100 kilos, but little attention is paid to them because of the uncertainty of shipments. Domestic producers ask \$2.20@2.25 for crude oil and \$2.75 for refined and

amylacetate, and are getting all of the trade, which is considerable just now.

**HAARLEM OIL**—Holders of haarlem oil have reduced their marks to \$2.80@2.90, a reduction of 15c in order to create some activity in this line. Holland is dependent on the United States to take nearly her entire supply of haarlem oil, consequently it is being dumped on this market despite lowering prices. There is a shortage of bottles in the Netherlands, according to report, and this with unsettled conditions resulting from mobilization of the army has increased the overhead cost of all manufactured goods.

**GLYCERIN**—Domestic refiners have reduced prices on C. P. glycerin a quarter cent to 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ c in drums and 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ c in cans. Old figures are quoted in certain quarters, however. The dynamite grade which still is held at 21c is in little demand, the season practically being over. Soap lye grade is held at 14@14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and the saponification at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Demand has been weak for glycerin for the past ten days.

**AGAR AGAR**—The No. 3 description now is listed at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c with No. 1 at 50c. The reduction follows additions to spot stocks from Japan and a flagging interest in the gelatin.

**STYRAX**—Another advance is noted this week in styrax, sending the market to 23@30c. Little of the gum is moving at that price, but holders are more than satisfied to keep what they have. With Turkish ports closed they have little chance to replenish stocks and quotations eventually must go much higher.

**MENTHOL**—A minimum price of \$2.50 is noted in menthol this week. In jobbing quantities \$2.55@2.60 is asked. Large purchasers have depleted spot stocks, but advices from Japan state that there are several shipments now on the water which will ease the situation once they are landed.

**CAMPHOR**—One cent has been clipped from the price on Japanese refined camphor gum in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. slabs. It now is offered at 42c. In some quarters the 43c quotation still is given but it is not firmly held in most cases. Advices that much more gum is en route from Japan causes belief that still further reductions will be in order soon. Despite concessions the demand will not assert itself and holders here are unable to move their stocks. Domestic refiners have made a reduction of five cents, now quoting 49 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents in barrels.

**TRAGACANTH**—Still another slight advance is announced this week in gum tragacanth, and holders evince the utmost firmness. Little buying in any of these Turkish products is observed, which is just as holders would have it, supplies being cut off entirely. First quality Aleppo gum is held firmly at \$1.90@2; second quality at \$1.60@1.70; third quality at \$1@1.40; and sorts at 50c. Turkey grades are almost unobtainable and are as follows: firsts, \$1.70; seconds, \$1.20; thirds, 80c.

**ARABIC**—Concessions of a cent have been made in gum arabic following the receipt of good supplies of stocks from England. Fifteen cents is the new price with white sorts maintained firmly at 23@25c and very scarce. From Khartoum advices are received that the market is bare. First quality gum is 35@40c, second quality 24@26c, third quality 22@24c, and fourth quality 20@22c.

**ASAFETIDA**—Gum asafetida is offered at 36@40c and powdered at 50@60c according to quality, following receipts of spot stocks and the cessation of any demand for the last few weeks. Further reductions are expected.

**BAY RUM**—Porto Rico bay rum is down a cent to \$1.52@1.53, but St. Thomas is held firmly at old prices, \$2.90@3.

**GUARANA**—Whole guarana is quoted at \$1.10@1.15 and the powdered is \$1.25@1.30. Five cases arrived from Para within the week and the replenishment of stocks, in connection with lack of demand is expected to cause a cut in the prices.

**EPSOM SALTS**—Importers and manufacturers have cut prices to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ c in bags and barrels, and still the demand will not be aroused, and the recent arrival of 900 bags from Copenhagen is expected to cause a further depression.

**NUX VOMICA**—The whole nux vomica now is offered at 5@6c, with powdered 8@8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. This reduction, averaging a cent, was caused by lack of interest in the market and accumulating supplies.

**ERGOT**—Still further reductions are noted in ergot, both Russian and Spanish grades. A nickel has been chopped from both, and quotations now are \$1@1.05 with little business stirring even at those prices. Large spot stocks are on hand here and it is reported that several large buying orders for export have been received. If this should prove correct and large quantities of spot removed from this market a sharp upward trend in prices would be noted at once, as shipments are delayed in passage. London is very short of ergot and it has been increasing steadily in price.

**VANILLIN**—From 34@36c is being asked for vanillin, the one cent reduction being made in order to induce buyers to purchase. There has been no activity in this article for weeks but no large stocks are held and therefore owners of spot have been willing to wait.

**SHELLAC**—There is no change in the shellac market, 14@14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c being quoted on T. N. Importers assert that the lowest prices on record will be reached yet in this line as there is no place for the producers in India to sell but here.

**ELM BARK**—Another cent has been tacked on to the price of elm bark, because of the real scarcity of superior grades, and the strengthening demand noted. Select bark is 22@23c and the grinding grade is held at 16@18c.

**JUNIPER BERRIES**—Ordinary to medium, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; superior varieties, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ @4 $\frac{1}{4}$ c are quotations on juniper berries.

**PERU BALSAM**—Domestic dealers now ask \$1.60@1.65 which is a reduction of 5c.

**ARNICA FLOWERS**—More liberal offerings on the spot markets have sent prices down a cent in the last week to 17@18c.

**SAFFRON FLOWERS**—A concession of 50c is noted for the Valencia description of Spanish saffron flowers, and now they are obtainable at \$12.50@13. The Mexican product is 38@41 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**DIGITALIS**—These leaves are offered in this market at 15@16c. Small shipments have been received from Germany by way of neutral ports, but trade has been so quiet that these have not been snapped up and as a result some dealers are overstocked. The reduction noted is expected to revive interest and to clear shelves. Further shipments are due in the coming week.

**BELLADONNA LEAVES**—East Indian tops are held at \$1.60 and are in very small supply at any price. A mixture of African and Indian leaves is being sold at 96c@\$1.

**SENNA**—The Tinnevely grade is offered at 8@12c and pods at 8@10c following a partial replenishment of stocks. Alexandria leaves are in short supply at 50c for whole leaves; 40c for half leaves; and 22@25c for siftings.

**BUCHU LEAVES**—Long leaves have been reduced to \$1.40@1.50 and short leaves to \$1.30@1.35, concessions of 5c in both instances.

**SAGE**—Stemless and grinding grades of sage have advanced half a cent to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for the former and 12@13c for the latter. Reduction of spot stock is responsible for this slight advance.

**THYME**—From 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ @7c is asked for these leaves now. A failing demand is responsible for the decrease.

**IPECAC**—Carthagen root has been replenished in this market and as a result is held in some quarters at \$1.75. A dime more is asked elsewhere. The Rio root is almost unobtainable at \$2.

**POPPY SEED**—Turkish seed is up a cent because of the closing of Turkish ports, to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Dutch and German is 9@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and dealers evince a willingness to hold stocks in anticipation of further increases being possible.

**CARAWAY SEED**—From 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c is asked for caraway seed following purchases here for export.

**ESSENTIAL OILS**—No change is evident in the essential oil market, the Messina essences continuing on their downward career and all other articles evincing a tendency to follow along that path, although in some cases dealers have managed to keep prices stationary. Lemon can be bought at \$1.25@1.45, orange at \$1.50@1.65, bergamot at \$3.50@4, and others at old marks. Producers of the Italian oils have so far shown no disposition to carry into execution their threat made a few weeks ago that they would stop all shipments to this country until prices were up to a semblance of what they were in September. However, importers and dealers here do not feel alarmed at the situation as they assert Italy has but one point to ship to at this time and that is the United States. Italian products obtained higher prices than products of any other country, as a whole, during the August panic. Articles on which there was no reason to base an advance were jumped a couple of hundred per cent in price, citric acid for instance. The excitement caused many concerns to stock up at fabulous prices and now they are making that expensive stock go as far as it will. Then the producers become peevisish because the buying movement has fallen off here.

**POTASH**—As low as 12c is quoted on permanganate of potash, following recent additions to spot stocks here. It is held as high as 16c in some quarters. Cyanide is offered on a bulk basis of 25@26c. Iodide and citrate forms are \$3.15@3.30 and 69@70c respectively.

**TARTAR CREAM**—Recent arrivals have caused a concession in cream of tartar to 29@30c a pound. Advices have been received here that a larger proportion of the French grape crop was harvested than was at first believed possible.



**TO MAKE BARIUM PEROXIDE****Possibility of a Plant in Connecticut Where Barytes are Found**

Barium peroxide will be made in commercial quantities in the United States next spring, if the present plans of capitalists mature, and there is reason to believe they will. Representatives of a large English manufacturing company are interested with several Americans in a plan to obtain much acreage in Connecticut where barytes are found and to construct a plant there. It is estimated that a large percentage of the barium peroxide used in the manufacture of hydrogen peroxide could be made here.

At present the United States is dependent entirely on Great Britain and Germany for barium peroxide, although there are large deposits of the barytes in this country, throughout the Rocky Mountain region especially. Since the war the German supply has been practically shut off, because of the curtailment of shipping and because of Germany's need for the preparation herself. The Teutonic output now is limited because of the lack of nitrates from Chili. England still is manufacturing barium peroxide and shipping to the United States in small lots but the army is making heavy demands of the makers.

There is some barium peroxide in Rotterdam and importers here have received word that it will be shipped within a week. There has been much trouble in finding bottoms to carry the stuff and fire insurance rates on it have been very high since the Voltorno fire. Importers say that in steel drums it is safe and easy to handle, and assert that the Voltorno fire started in another part of the hold and spread to the barium. However the product is barred entirely by some lines and the insurance risks are almost prohibitive.

One concern in this market has been offered a German stock in Rotterdam at 9½@10c, and this is expected to be obtainable here at 12c or a fraction more. The small stocks in this country now command 18c and higher. Before the war barium peroxide was 9c and under. Since the war it has sold as high as 40c and in the last month has reached a quarter.

Since the war hydrogen peroxide has been manufactured in this country from stocks held here and from shipments received from abroad. These have been very small and the output of some factories has been reduced. There has been an inquiry recently for peroxide for export, one of the warring governments asking for prices on 3,000 gallons. It could not be supplied within the desired time, however, as manufacturing companies are evincing a readiness to supply home demand first.

**READJUSTMENT OF WAR RISKS**

Turkey's advent into the war has caused a readjustment of war risks and the premium now is advanced on Mediterranean shipping. The non-activity of German war vessels has caused a further lowering of rates in the North Atlantic, although steamships plying to the Scandinavian peninsula must pay the highest toll of all. The mining of the North Sea and all adjacent waters is the cause of this high rate.

Pacific ocean rates are down to little above normal, except to points in the southern Pacific off the South American coast. There, reports of a German squadron keep the risks up. Insurance agents believe, however, that the German fleet which engaged Admiral Craddock's squadron several weeks ago and defeated it, has rounded Cape Horn and now is in the South Atlantic, or else steaming toward the African coast.

**NO DOMESTIC DIGITALIS YET**

Digitalis is held firmly at 15@20c with plenty available at those figures. In the last month there have been receipts of the herb from Rotterdam and importers here believe they will continue to receive small stocks from that port.

It is firm at the prices quoted, after a period of weakness following the August panic. At that time digitalis registered as high as 30c in New York, and at figures nearly as high all available stock was bought. Normally, digitalis sold at 7@8c.

Digitalis is indigenous to Germany, but in the early part of September, the trade was advised that it was to be raised in this country—in California or Florida. Nearly three months have elapsed since these promises were made but as yet no domestic digitalis of any value is in sight nor even started. It is said that previous experiments made with digitalis raising in this country were a decided failure.

**OLIVE OIL EXPECTED SOON**

Many purchases of olive oil in Italy, Spain, and Greece, for this market, have been reported in the last week. The situation is firmer with prices virtually unchanged, however.

Method of payment, which has been one of the chief deterrents in trade between the United States and the three countries named, has been solved to some extent, and many purchases now are being made direct. Formerly all trading was done through London, and exchange was based on the old pound sterling. In the first weeks of the war with credit gone and exchange demoralized, these nations refused to do business on the pound basis and during the suspension of trade, relations were arranged and perfected between banks here and financial institutions there. Through the aid of consuls and embassies, this has been carried to such an extent that it is believed that England never will regain all her old prestige as a trading centre again, in the olive oil business especially.

Large stocks of olive oil in Marseilles are expected to be moved in the coming month. They have been held in that port for some time, but owners have now arranged for the shipment of this product.

**BELLADONNA LEAVES SLOW**

Belladonna leaves are held at 70c@\$1. Little business is reported through lack of demand. There is only a small stock of the leaves in this port as far as can be learned, and contrary to the general proceedings when short stocks were known, there has been no rush to clear the shelves of holders. In a week one large holder of belladonna leaves did not receive a single inquiry.

**COCOA NEEDED FOR SOLDIERS****Strong Demand for Export Trade—Prices are High**

"The cocoa market is away up and just now it seems impossible to judge which way it will go," said Mr. Funke of Hacht, Braun & Co., importers, of Hudson street. "The advance is due to a greatly augmented demand and to irregularity in arrivals.

"Prices on cocoa now are higher than they were before the war, although right after war was declared and for more than a month prices were way down.

"There is a strong export trade. Indeed, little cocoa is being shipped direct from South America to England or the continent. Most of it is coming to this country, turned over here and then shipped abroad. That gives American concerns the benefit of the handling. Shipping is much disturbed, all German boats, which formerly traded direct with European ports from South America, being withdrawn. The British boats have not been operating on regular schedules because of the menace of German cruisers, and the lines doing business now all operate to New York.

"Prices probably will not be shaded unless some adequate means is found to ship the new crop now ready. There is a fair supply of spot now in this port, but much more is needed as large orders have been given for export purchases. Cocoa and chocolate are part of the rations of all the warring armies and the troops need large quantities."

**UNCERTAINTY OF ARRIVALS****Causing Some Uneasiness on German Goods Not Contraband of War**

Not fear of shortages but uncertainty as to when supplies will arrive from Rotterdam is causing the uneasiness and advanced prices on German goods not contraband of war, is the opinion of an official of Bayer & Co., importers of dyes and chemicals and proprietary medicines.

"Shipments are coming in from Amsterdam and Rotterdam all right, and they will continue to come in," said this official. "But the question is when will the goods get here. Now we did not know what we had on the Matanzas or the American Sun until those vessels were in this harbor and we saw the manifests. And we don't know what's coming on any of these boats. Therefore we are afraid to let stocks go and fill orders ad libitum for we might be all out of stock for a week or so. Then that would cause great commotion on this market. There is no danger but what Germany will ship enough of her supplies to the United States to protect those who are dependent on her products.

"Business seems a little better in the last ten days. Of course we are importers and distributors, but judging from sales and demand, the trade is picking up."

The Bayer Co. has sufficient stock of acetphenetidin, veronal, trional, and other proprietaries which it handles to permit the filling of all orders. The concern has received complaint from buyers that jobbers and distributors are cutting down on allotments and through WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS wishes to advise the trade that it is in a position to fill all orders.

## STAMP TAX REGULATIONS

## How The Government Will Collect Its New Internal Revenue

The new stamp tax, or the act to "increase the internal revenue and for other purposes" became wholly operative yesterday (December 1). On fermented liquors, including a graded scale of taxes on domestic and imported stills wines and champagnes, it became effective October 23. On November 1 the tax on bankers, brokers, proprietors of theatres and circuses, tobacco dealers and cigar and cigarette manufacturers took effect.

The tax on beer, fixed at \$1.50 a barrel, an advance of 50 cents, is the main feature of the law. Aside from the beer, liquor and tobacco taxes the following adhesive stamp taxes, (including Schedule B) became effective yesterday:

Bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness by any association, company or corporation, new issues, \$100 par value, each	\$0 05
Sales or agreements to sell stocks, \$100 par value, each	02
Agreement of sale of products or merchandise on exchanges, each \$100	01
Promissory notes, except bank notes for circulation and renewal, each \$100	02
Telegraph and telephone companies, each message over 15c	01
Senders of telegraph or telephone messages over 15c	01
Certificates of profits of corporations, etc., and transfers thereof, face value each \$100	02
Damage certificates, etc.	25
Other certificates not otherwise specified	10
Broker's note or memo. of sale	10
Deeds or realty transfers valued between \$100 and \$500	50
Do for each \$500 or fraction exceeding \$500 in value	50
Custom house entries of goods, \$100 value	25
Do, \$100 to \$500 value	50
Do, exceeding \$500 value	1 00
Custom house entries for withdrawal of goods	50
Insurance of property, new or renewed policies, each \$1	00½
Insurance policies or bond of nature of indemnity for loss, etc., each \$1	00½
Steamship passage tickets to foreign ports, up to \$30	1 00
Do, costing from \$30 to \$60	3 00
Do, costing over \$60	5 00
(Passage tickets, costing \$10 or less exempt)	
Perfumery, cosmetics, etc., vaseline, hair dyes, tooth washes, graded in value from 5c to 15c, for each 5c	00½
Do, values from 15c to 25c	00½
Do, for each additional 25c value	00½
Chewing gum, etc., each \$1 retail value	04
Voting powers or proxies	10
Power of attorney to convey real estate, etc.	25
Protest of notes, etc., each	25
Palace or parlor car seat and sleeping berth, to be paid by company, each	01

## Penalties For Violation

The law provides for the punishment of those who violate or seek to evade any of its provisions by declaring that such acts shall be deemed misdemeanors, and the offenders, upon conviction, shall be subject to fines ranging from \$10 to \$300 for each offense, and also provides in one or two instances for fines as high as \$1,000 and terms of imprisonment for from six months to five years, at the discretion of the court. The heaviest penalty is incurred for counterfeiting or conspiring to counterfeit or alter any of the adhesive stamps issued under the law.

These regulations have been issued:

To include all perfumeries, eau de cologne and all other scented waters; pastilles and all scented powders, papers, me-

dallions, aromatic cachous or other materials used to impart their odor to the breath, the air or other substances; all cosmetics, lotions and powders for beautifying, restoring, improving or preserving the skin, hair, mouth, teeth, nails or other parts of the body.

Articles under the head of perfumes and cosmetics are taxable under the statute, regardless of the style or manner in which they are put up and sold. It is immaterial how they are labeled, recommended or advertised, or whether they are labeled at all, so long as they are known to come within the provision of the law.

## Bulk Packages

Articles subject to stamp tax under Schedule B are equally liable to stamp tax when sold in what are termed bulk packages as when sold in retail packages, and the value of the stamp or stamps to be affixed must correspond with and be proportionate to the price of a single retail package.

Dealers may retail directly to the consumer from such bulk packages as have been properly stamped by the manufacturer or importer, drawing from the same in quantities to suit their customers without any additional stamping, but the stamps attached to such bulk packages will only protect the original contents.

If bulk packages are broken up by the dealer drawing off the contents into smaller vessels to be put upon the shelves, or otherwise kept for future sales, the contents so drawn off thereby ceases to be identified with the stamped package in which they were originally put up by the manufacturer or sold by the importer, and such contents so put up become liable to seizure if stamps are not affixed to them.

The contents of bulk packages, liable to tax under Schedule B, which were in the hands of retailers on the first day of December, 1914, and therefore unstamped, must be stamped when sold at retail from said packages proportionately to the retail price of the whole package.

## Unclarified Petrolatum

While the act specifically provides that the stamp taxes shall apply to petrolatum, it is held to be the intent of the statute to impose the tax mainly upon the clarified product. The unclarified is an unfinished product requiring to be treated with heat and otherwise manipulated before it will be accepted by manufacturing druggists as a basis for various ointments, or drawn off into small packages and sold as vaseline, and may be shipped in bulk without stamps.

If, however, the unclarified, unfinished petrolatum is sold for use by consumers, either at wholesale or retail, it is liable to the stamp tax at the same rate as the finished product.

Many articles which ultimately become taxable are not so when they are first removed from the manufacturing chemist's laboratory, but are incomplete manufactures, the process of manufacture not being completed until they are bottled, labeled or otherwise placed in a salable condition.

This regulation particularly applies to articles manufactured for dealers, to be bottled, packed, and labeled by them, and sold under their own names, when it becomes the duty of the dealers who pack and sell the goods under their own names and not the manufacturers to affix the tax stamps due.

Soaps are ordinarily either laundry or toilet articles. They may, however, and do become cosmetic articles whenever the manufacturer or vendor holds them out and recommends them to the public for the softening and beautifying effects produced by their use upon the hair, mouth, skin or complexion. In other words, whenever the manufacturer or vendor takes them out of the category of laundry or toilet articles and places them in the category of cosmetic articles, he must stamp them according to the provisions of Schedule B.

## Samples

Samples of perfumery and cosmetics, taxable under Schedule B, may be removed from the place of manufacture for free distribution without stamps or payment of tax.

Every sample so removed, however, must have legibly printed thereon the following notice:

"This is a free sample, removed from the factory for gratuitous distribution. Any person selling or exposing for sale this sample, unstamped, at any time will be liable to all the pains and penalties of the law denounced against persons selling, or exposing for sale, unstamped articles taxable under Schedule B."

But where, owing to the minute size of the sample, the above prescribed cautionary notice cannot be legibly and neatly printed and affixed thereto, the following may be substituted:

"Free sample. Penalty for sale, \$500."

Where several small free samples are packed together in a box, the whole being given as an entirety, it will be sufficient if the free sample label is placed upon the box.

## Chewing Gum

On and after December 1, 1914, stamps must be affixed by the maker or manufacturer to packages of chewing gum or substitutes therefor before the same are removed from the factory for consumption or sale.

Stamps of the denomination of 4 cents have been provided for the payment of this tax. When packages exceed \$1 of retail value the manufacturer shall affix additional stamp or stamps to cover the amount of tax due on such packages.

There shall be affixed to each and every box, carton, jar, or other package, containing chewing gum, before its removal from the factory, a label, on which shall be printed in plain, legible letters, the number of small tablets, one-cent packages, or other small packages of chewing gum contained therein, and the retail price of each such tablet or small package of gum, in form as follows:—

100 1-cent packages, retail value ... \$1.00  
20 packages, 2 for 5 cents, retail price .50  
60 packages, 3 for 5 cents, retail price 1.00  
12 packages, 5 cents each ..... .60

There shall also be affixed to each package a label, upon which shall be printed in plain and legible letters the manufacturer's name, with town or city address, and the number of district and the State in which the factory is located, for example:—"John Doe, manufacturer, First District of Pennsylvania." These labels may be printed on the boxes or cartons if preferred.

Samples for salesmen, or for mailing, or for free distribution, shall be taken only from packages which have been duly

stamped and shall be marked as provided elsewhere in these regulations.

The stamps on emptied packages will be destroyed.

When chewing gum and cachous are to be sold through automatic vending or selling machines, the same are to be kept in the regularly stamped boxes, packages or containers until placed in the machines, when the stamps shall be destroyed. The chewing gum and cachous shall be securely locked in the machine and shall not be removed therefrom except through the regular aperture controlled by the mechanism.

#### Articles on Hand

The statute governing this matter is as follows:—

"That all articles and preparations provided for in this schedule which are in the hands of manufacturers or of wholesale or retail dealers on and after December 1, 1914, shall be subject to the payment of the stamp taxes herein provided for, but it shall be deemed a compliance with this act as to such articles on hand in the hands of wholesale or retail dealers, as aforesaid, who are not the manufacturers thereof to affix the proper adhesive stamp at the time the packet, box, bottle, pot, or phial or other inclosure with its contents is sold at retail."

Under this provision it is held that articles liable to tax in the hands of a retail dealer who is not the manufacturer thereof, December 1, 1914, must be stamped by such retail dealer when he sells them at retail.

Articles liable to tax in the hands of wholesale dealers who are not the manufacturers thereof on and after December 1, 1914, may be sold by such wholesale dealer to other wholesale dealer or to retail dealers without stamping the same, the obligation to stamp being limited to sales at retail.

All articles in the hands of manufacturers on said date liable to tax must be stamped before removal from the place of manufacture.

#### Fixed Retail Price.

Dealers, in stamping articles on hand December 1, 1914, when sold at retail, must adhere to the normal retail price and stamp the article accordingly, and not according to some "cut price." Where a price is printed or stamped on the article or container, that will be considered as the normal retail price.

The manufacturer or importer shall pay the tax upon the normal retail price or value of the taxable articles under Schedule B manufactured or imported by him, and affix the corresponding adhesive stamps to the same before removal from the place of manufacture or importation. This duty is imposed on the manufacturer or importer by law, and he will be held strictly responsible for a due compliance with the statute.

This retail price or value is a price such as a single package or other small quantity would be normally sold at to consumers at the place of manufacture or importation. If the manufacturer pays the tax upon the retail price in good faith according to this rule, he need apprehend no complaint if at different times and in different places the article is retailed for a greater or less sum than denoted by the stamps affixed thereto.

Five cents being the lowest retail price mentioned in Schedule B, taxable articles retailed for a less sum may be packed together under one wrapper, band, or other inclosure, when the retail price of said

package shall not in the aggregate exceed 5 cents, and a stamp of the value of one-eighth of 1 cent shall be affixed to the outside band or wrapper, or other inclosure, in such a manner that the stamp shall be wholly destroyed in opening it. In such cases each subpackage shall have printed thereon the words, "Sold from a duly stamped package."

#### Affixing Stamp

Section 8 provides that instead of cancellation by initials and date, the stamps on the articles enumerated in Schedule B shall be so affixed on the box, bottle or package that in opening the same or using the contents thereof the said stamp shall be effectually destroyed, but section 22 authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to prescribe such method of cancelling stamps as he may deem expedient in lieu of the method provided in the act. In pursuance of this requirement, where articles are sold to the public in boxes, bottles, tins or other similar packages without any other covering, the stamp shall be so affixed to the box, bottle, tin or other package of such character that in opening the same the stamp will be destroyed. Where the boxes, bottles, tins or other containers are usually offered to the public in wrappers or cartons the stamp shall be affixed in such manner as to seal the wrapper or carton. In case of double-end cartons the stamps shall be affixed to the top end, lapping over on the sides.

There are some articles not usually offered to the public in cartons, containing patent stoppers, etc., which make it impossible to affix a stamp in the manner provided by law. Where it is clearly impracticable to affix the stamp so that it will be destroyed in using the contents the stamp may be affixed upon one side or the bottom of the bottle.

Where articles subject to tax are usually displayed for sale in fancy or expensive outer cases or containers to which it is impossible without marring the container to affix the stamp in such manner as to break it on opening, the stamp may be affixed in such place as will not mar the appearance of the container.

Where articles are usually offered for sale in small containers mounted on cards the stamp covering all articles affixed may be attached to the card.

Where several articles, all taxable or some taxable and some untaxable, are packed together for sale as entireties, the stamp covering the tax on the taxable contents may be placed on the container.

In all cases where the stamps are not so affixed as to be broken when the container is opened the stamp shall be canceled with the initials of the manufacturer and the month and year.

#### Manufacturers' Declarations

At the end of each and every month the manufacturer or maker or packer for distribution of any of the articles or commodity provided for in Schedule B must make a declaration as provided in section 20 of the act as follows:—

"That every manufacturer or maker of any of the articles or commodities provided for in Schedule B, or his foreman, agent or superintendent, shall at the end of each and every month make, sign and file with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he resides a declaration in writing that no such article or commodity has, during such preceding month or time

when the last declaration was made, been removed or carried, or sent, or caused or suffered or known to have been removed, carried, or sent from the premises of such manufacturer or maker other than such as have been duly taken account of and charged with the stamp tax, on pain of such manufacturer or maker forfeiting for every refusal or neglect to make such declaration \$100; and if any such manufacturer or maker, or his foreman, agent or superintendent, shall make any false or untrue declaration such manufacturer, or maker, or foreman, agent or superintendent making the same shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall pay a fine of not more than \$500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court."

#### Articles Exported

Articles liable to tax under Schedule B, when intended for exportation, may be manufactured and sold or removed without having the stamps affixed thereto and without being charged with tax as aforesaid, by giving bond and complying with regulations to be provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. See section 19, act of October 22, 1914. An allowance of drawback on articles mentioned in Schedule B, which have already been stamped and afterwards exported, is allowed by the last paragraph of Schedule B, reading as follows:—

"There shall be an allowance of drawback on articles mentioned in Schedule B of this act on which any internal revenue tax shall have been paid, equal in amount to the stamp tax paid and no more, when exported, to be paid by the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Treasurer of the United States, out of any money arising from internal taxes not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That no allowance of drawback shall be made for any such articles exported prior to the date this act becomes effective. The evidence that any such tax has been paid as aforesaid shall be furnished to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by the person claiming the allowance of drawback, and the amount shall be ascertained under such regulations as shall be prescribed from time to time by said commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury."

Regulations made in pursuance of the foregoing provisions will be furnished to parties interested on application to collectors of internal revenue.

#### Imported Articles

All perfumeries, cosmetics, chewing gums, etc., imported from foreign countries are liable to the stamp tax as similar articles of domestic manufacture, in addition to the import duty on the same, and the stamps must be affixed by the owner or importer before the same are sold or offered for sale, and affixed in the same manner, upon every packet, box, bottle, phial, or other inclosure containing the same.

No exception is made in this respect for articles sold in original and unbroken packages in which the bottles or other inclosures were packed by the manufacturer before the importation. All such must be unpacked for the purpose of stamping the primary package. Importers may, however, supply manufacturers abroad with internal revenue stamps to be there affixed to the respective articles before shipment.



Collectors and revenue agents will make examinations of the retail drug stores, pharmacies, and other places in their districts to ascertain if the medicinal articles and other articles mentioned in Schedule B, contained in stock and offered for sale, are stamped according to law wherever liable under the foregoing instructions.

In cases where the officer is not able to determine liability to tax, or where there is reasonable doubt, samples should be sent to this office marked "Law Division" for decision. Samples sent for this purpose should include all wrappings, circulars, advertisements, etc., pertaining to the sample in question, and should be accompanied by a letter of transmission giving full information concerning the same.

#### Department Rulings

Several rulings have been made on inquiries arising under the new law. One reported in the last issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS is to the effect that witch hazel, bay rum, white vaseline, perfumed vaseline, and so called blue label vaseline, are subjected to the tax.

Liquid soaps are included in the same category as toilet soaps, and therefore are non-taxable. No formal decision has been made regarding different kinds of soaps, but it is assumed that unless the soap is held out to be a puritive cosmetic or used for beautifying or improving the skin, it is non-taxable.

Railroads are required to see that the stamp is duly affixed and cancelled on bills of lading issued and delivered to the shipper.

Manufacturers may perforate the stamps used on stocks manufactured by them, and now in the hands of retail dealers.

On December 1 Collector Anderson of New York City made public the following ruling, after the supply of stamps was exhausted:

"By special ruling of Hon. W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I will date all special tax returns November 30 (thus relieving them of the penalties) until such time as the office is able to handle applications promptly, except in cases where I find that the special taxpayer has made no effort to file his return prior to that day. In all cases where merchants are unable to secure documentary stamps for bills of lading this office will permit shipments to go forward, providing the shipper shall keep a careful record of the same; the stamps can be affixed or canceled when received. This ought to completely relieve the railroads and other shippers."

Reports of confusion over the application of the tax come from all parts of the country.

#### COAL TAR DYE INDUSTRY

Excerpts from an Analytical Paper  
Written by Dr. B. C. Hesse

In the December number of *The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* is an analytical article on the Coal Tar Dye Industry by Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse. From the paper WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS is permitted to print these excerpts:

"At the very beginning, it should be pointed out that the world's market in coal-tar dyes as it stands today comprises, in round numbers, 900 distinct and different chemical substances which are made by the

aid of 300 products of transformation, themselves not dyes, of 10 products obtained or obtainable from coal-tar by distillation, refrigeration, expression or the like. Therefore, actually and in reality, the present coal-tar dye industry comprises no fewer than 1,200 different products and as many or more different processes of manufacture and requires many hundred different sets of apparatus of varying capacities and of differing kinds for many hundred different operations.

"In the production of coal-tar, suitable for use in the coal-tar dye industry, there is made on the average from 100 parts of coal:

72 parts Coke; 6 parts Tar (liquid and solid distillate); 22 parts Gas.

"The gas and coke are not considered here; the distillate, amounting to 6 per cent of the weight of the coal, is the portion of these products with which we are here concerned."

"A German coal-tar dye works in good order and of considerable magnitude will have a daily use for 1,000 tons of coal, 40 tons ice, 40,000,000 gallons of water (about 1/7 of Manhattan and the Bronx), 2,500,000 cu. ft. of gas.

"The works area is about 500 acres, of which 100 acres are occupied by buildings, and requires about 42 miles of railway within the factory walls, to transport the various materials among the several hundred factory buildings.

"Power generation and transmission require 158 boilers, 386 steam engines and 472 electric motors. Over 400 telephones are needed within the works.

"In order to convert the nine products obtained from coal-tar into intermediate products, and then into dyes, these works need as auxiliary chemicals: sulfuric acid, hydrochloric (muriatic) acid, nitric acid, liquid chlorine, caustic soda, carbonate of soda, acetate of soda, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, bromine and iodine—in large amounts, which, for obvious reasons, cannot be distributed as to the total amounts produced or used."

"The development of the coal-tar dye industry called for 8,062 German patents in the years 1876-1912, or 224 per year; corresponding patents have been taken out in other countries, e. g., 2,432 in the United States.

"But it is authoritatively said that only 1 in 100 of the German patents is a money maker, and, as a matter of fact, in the case of the 921 dyes in the world's markets at the end of 1912, only 485 U. S. patents and 762 German patents were involved, or 19.94 per cent of the total U. S. and 9.46 per cent of the total German patents. Of these 921 dyes, 50 per cent, were never patented in the United States; the U. S. patents on 26 per cent have now expired leaving 24 per cent still covered by existing U. S. patents, but many of these expire in 1915."

"A research laboratory, in the narrow sense of the word, is not necessary for the development of a real coal-tar dye industry in the United States. What we do need is a semi-manufacturing laboratory in which to ascertain the most favorable conditions for carrying out those operations which the work of the Germans both in their patents and in their commercial exploitation of them has shown to be needful or worthy of prosecution. That, however, is no child's play task; it calls for engineering skill of

the highest order, for chemical knowledge of great refinement and experimental ability of high rank. Much will have to be learned and determined as to the proper materials of construction, the proper size and shape of the apparatus and the most favorable working unit, which is by no means constant from one dyestuff or one intermediate product to another. Many dyestuffs cannot be made commercially in lots much greater than 110 pounds; others can be made in lots of one ton, but the manufacturing unit, as a rule, is small. Much of this apparatus is enamelled or homogeneously lead-lined.

"In Germany the coal-tar dye plants and the principal coke oven districts are all contained within an area described by a square 300 miles on each side. With but one exception the really important ones are all along the Rhine or a short distance up its tributaries. This whole district could be put inside the State of Wyoming, is much smaller than the state of New Mexico, or is smaller than New York and Pennsylvania combined. With cheap water routes and short rail hauls for the transportation of materials from one factory to another or to sea port, these dyestuff factories are most advantageously located and with the added short rail and water hauls to them from the coke regions the transportation of the raw materials to the dyestuff works is economically profitable.

"The average annual unit gross per year of the 900 coal-tar dyes, exclusive of alizarin and indigo, all over the world outside of Germany, has previously been shown to be about \$41,000. Add to this the interlocked dependence of intermediates and finished dyes just shown and the facts that the German works have long ago fully paid for their plants, their experience and their sales organization and the result is what seems to be a complete answer to why Germany controls the world's coal-tar dye market. In fact, the whole industry, taking everything into account, is just about a one-nation business. It is a business made up of a large number of small units with all units essential to success.

"Germany has this business established in 33 other countries; it is evident that any country starting in now would be greatly handicapped thereby if it attempted to enter the race for the full distance.

"Where Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Russia and Switzerland singly and combined have failed, in spite of their other large chemical industries, to take away this business from Germany, the American chemist should not be blamed nor found fault with because he has not succeeded, nor should it be assumed that transplanting of the whole industry can be done at once and is a perfectly easy thing to do, as so many seem to think.

Prof. M. C. Whitaker, editor of *The Journal*, reaches this conclusion on the subject:

"Obviously the development of an American dyestuff industry will require for its establishment every known condition which can favor success. The unlimited support and co-operation of the consumer, the public and the government would be a small price to pay to compensate the manufacturer who has the resources, the courage and the skill to undertake the herculean task of developing a coal-tar dye industry in co-operation or in competition with Germany."

# Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc. at the Port of New York, from Nov. 24 to Dec. 1 inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

<b>ACIDS—</b> 40 csks. oxalic, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Copenhagen. 12 bbls. gallic, Aniline Chem. Works, Copenhagen. 128 csks. tartaric, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Naples. 13 csks. tartaric, Tice & Lynch, Naples. 50 csks. oxalic, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam. 35 csks. oxalic, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam. 75 drs., Mallinckrodt Chem. Co., Rotterdam. 38 csks. oxalic, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam. 50 csks. lactic, Badische Co., Rotterdam.	14 cs., International Forwarding Co., Copenhagen. 82 csks., 54 cs., W. T. Wisner, Copenhagen. 33 csks., Roessler, Hasslacher & Co., Rotterdam. 83 demijohns, 18 csks., Merck & Co., Rotterdam. 2 demijohns, 5 cs., C. Bischoff & Co., Rotterdam. 10 cs., Schering & Glatz, Rotterdam. 55 csks., 86 cs., 4 drs., Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam. 37 csks., 6 cs., Alpers & Mott, Rotterdam. 2 cs. benzaldehyde, P. Puttman, Rotterdam. 14 pgs., 60 drs., Merck & Co., Rotterdam. 55 pgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Rotterdam.	189 bgs. damar, A. Klipstein & Co., London. 100 cs. aloes, Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo. <b>HERBS—</b> 17 bgs., 113 bgs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Copenhagen. 1 cs. medical, Kronfeldt, Saunders & Co., Rotterdam. 56 bs., 12 bs., P. H. Petry & Co., Trieste. 29 bs., Peek & Velsor, Trieste. 77 bs., F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Trieste. 25 bs., Archibald & Lewis, Trieste. 50 bs., E. R. Durkee & Co., Trieste. 10 bs., Stickney & Poor Spice Co., Trieste.
<b>ALBUMEN—</b> 16 csks. blood, Pfaltz & Bauer, Liverpool. 20 bbls. egg, Innis, Speiden & Co., Trieste. <b>ALUM—</b> 30 cs., S. V. Franke & Co., Liverpool. 62 csks., Grasselli Chem. Co., Hull. <b>ALCOHOL—</b> 1 bbl., Remington Oil & Engine Co., Guan-tanamo.	<b>CUTTLEFISH BONE—</b> 60 straps, Stallman & Co., Trieste. 240 straps, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Venice. 45 straps, A. Mastelli, Venice. <b>DEXTRINE—</b> 150 bgs., Stein, Hirsch & Co., Copenhagen. 600 bgs., C. Morningstar & Co., Copenhagen. 200 bgs., F. Rose & Co., Copenhagen. 25 bgs., Rutger, Bleeker & Co., Rotterdam.	<b>IODINE—</b> 105 bbls., Watjen, Toel & Co., Taltal. 38 bbls., Watjen, Toel & Co., Iquique. <b>LACTERINE—</b> 200 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Havre. <b>LEAVES—</b> 20 bs., Merck & Co., Copenhagen. 19 bs. eucalyptus, Brown Bros. & Co., Algiers. 10 bs. belladonna, P. E. Anderson & Co., Copenhagen. 100 bs. senna, W. Benkert, Genoa.
<b>ARSENIC—</b> 50 cs., 100 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Copenhagen. 400 csks., Furst Bros. & Co., Copenhagen. 18 drs. paste, G. Amsinck & Co., Hull. 50 csks., G. Amsinck & Co., Rotterdam. <b>BALSAMS—</b> 21 cs., Silva Busseninues & Co., Cristobal. 23 cs., Fred. Probst & Co., Ciudad Bolivar. 22 cs. capivi, Gen'l Export Commission Co., Ciudad Bolivar. 17 cs. capivi, G. Amsinck & Co., Ciudad Bolivar.	<b>ESSENCE—</b> 100 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Messina. 69 cs., Heidebach, Ickleheimer & Co., Messina. 75 cs., A. Chiris, Messina. 26 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina. 25 cs., Rockhill & Victor, Messina. 31 cs. eau de cologne, Park & Tilford, Rotterdam. 164 cs., Brit. Bank of North America, Messina.	<b>LIME—</b> 90 cs. carbonate, W. A. Forster & Co., Christiania. 22 bbls. juice, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Morant. 25 csks. carbonate, Paul Puttman, Rotterdam. 3 puns juice, Thos. Hankey & Co., St. Ann's Bay. 100 csks. carbonate, National Aniline & Chem. Co., Bristol.
10 cs. copaiba, I. Brandon & Bro., Manoa. 32 cs. copaiba, Rumsey, Grentert & Co., Itacoatiara. 27 cs. copaiba, I. Brandon & Bro., Itacoatiara. 16 cs. copaiba, Rumsey, Grentert & Co., Para.	<b>EARTHS—</b> 136 bgs. fuller's, A. Salomon Bros. & Co., Copenhagen. 300 bgs. fuller's, L. A. Salomon & Bros., Bristol.	<b>MAGNESIA—</b> 1 cs. calcined, G. W. Dix, Liverpool. 586 csks. crystallized chloride, W. Wells & Co., Rotterdam. <b>MAGNESITE—</b> 70 bbls., Davies, Turner & Co., Copenhagen. 80 bbls. oxide, Davies, Turner & Co., Copenhagen. 60 csks., Davies, Turner & Co., Copenhagen. 1,000 sacks, Davies, Turner & Co., Genoa. 50 bbls., Davies, Turner & Co., Rotterdam.
<b>BARKS—</b> 4 bgs., G. A. Cobb & Co., Copenhagen. 24 bs., Cohen & Co., Nassau. 7 bbls. siftings, Cohen & Co., Nassau. 63 bs. quillay, W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso. <b>BARIIUM—</b> 40 csks. chloride, J. H. Rhodes & Co., Copenhagen. 70 csks. chloride, Gabriel & Schall, Rotterdam. 6 csks. chloride, C. Tennant & Son, Hull. 127 drs. binoxide, Gallagher & Asche, Hull. 4 cs. chloride, M. J. Corbett & Co., Trieste. 96 csks. chloride, J. H. Rhodes & Co., Rotterdam.	<b>GELATINE—</b> 60 cs., P. Puttman, Rotterdam. 1 cs., Goldberg & Sons, Rotterdam. 60 cs., P. Puttman, Rotterdam. <b>GLUE—</b> 1 cs., H. B. Catty & Co., Liverpool. 250 bgs., American Glue Co., Copenhagen. 150 csks. leather, Baring Bros. & Co., Copenhagen. 7 bs. stock, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Havana. 108 bbls. stock, Gardner, Lucas & Co., Leghorn. 137 bs. stock, American Glue Co., Palermo. 30 cs., I. Isaacs & Co., Rotterdam. 87 csks. vegetable, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Rotterdam. 600 bgs. stock, Kind & Larderman, Rotterdam.	<b>MAGNESIUM—</b> 130 bbls., A. Tearn & Co., Copenhagen. <b>MEDICINAL &amp; MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—</b> 8 cs., Merck & Co., Christiania. 9 cs., H. Lisber & Co., Rotterdam. 25 cs. medicine, E. Fougere & Co., Havre. 1 csk. drugs, F. Blumenthal, Havre. 5 cs. camomile, Meyer Bros. Drug Co., Trieste. 15 cs. camomile, P. E. Anderson & Co., Trieste. 20 cs. camomile, Stallman Imp. & Expt. Co., Trieste. 15 cs. camomile, Schieffelin & Co., Trieste. 30 cs. camomile, Peek & Velsor, Trieste. 10 cs. camomile, Lehn & Fink, Trieste. 2 cs. medicinal prep., E. Fougere & Co., London. 9 csks., 3 cs. medicines, T. Nevin, London. 5 cs. medicines, C. D. Stone & Co., Genoa. 10 cs. drugs, Reinschild Chem. Co., Rotterdam. 28 cs., medicine, T. Nevin, London. 1 cs. drugs, Mallinckrodt Chem. Co., London. 130 demijohns drugs, Merck & Co., Rotterdam.
<b>BEANS—</b> 21 cs. vanilla, Marquardt & Co., Havre. 500 bgs. St. John's bread, J. D. Nordlinger & Co., Hull. <b>BERRIES—</b> 10 bs. cubeb, Jas. B. Horner, Rotterdam. 2 bgs. hawthorn, J. L. Hopkins & Co., London. <b>BLEACHING POWDER—</b> 57 csks., Arnold Hoffman & Co., Liverpool. 83 csks., J. L. & D. S. Riker Co., Inc., Bristol. <b>BRONZE—</b> 7 cs. powder, German American Bronze Powder Mfg Co., Rotterdam. 20 bbls. blue dry, Sigmund Uhlmann & Co., Rotterdam.	58 bs. stock, R. Fabien & Co., Matanzas. <b>GLYCERIN—</b> 3 cs., E. Fougere & Co., Liverpool. 3 cs., Grasselli Chem. Co., Copenhagen. <b>GUMS—</b> 18 bgs. chicle, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz. 50 cs. various, G. Amsinck & Co., Copenhagen. 52 cs. aloes, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao. 26 cs. aloes, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Curacao. 23 cs. aloes, American Trading Co., Curacao. 754 bgs. chicle, Mexican Exploration Co., Puerto, Mexico. 250 bgs. chicle, Venezuela Trading Co., Trinidad.	4 cs. drugs, Hensel Bruckmann & Co., Rotterdam. <b>MERCURY—</b> 2 cs., Guggenheimer, Inc., Rotterdam. 25 flasks, Seggerman Bros., Vera Cruz. <b>OILS—</b> 20 bbls. olive, N. Bellantoni, Messina. 30 bbls. olive, P. Messina, Messina. 100 bbls. sulphur oil, Irving Nat'l Bank, Calamata. 100 bbls. sulphur oil, Irving Nat'l Bank, Calamata. 24 cs. essential, Rockhill & Victor, Copenhagen. 142 bbls. green sulphur, Irving Nat'l Bank, Seville. 100 1/2-cs. lemon, G. Lueders & Co., Messina. 25 cs. bergamot, A. Chiris Co., Messina. 50 bbls. sulphur, Eastern Drug Co., Messina.
<b>CARBON—</b> 10 drs. tetrachloride, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam. <b>CHALK—</b> 1,000 tons, block, J. F. Whitney & Co., London. <b>CHLOROFORM—</b> 1 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Copenhagen. <b>CHEMICAL PREP.—</b> 194 cs., 12 csks., 8 pgs., Schering & Glatz, Rotterdam. 116 pgs., H. A. Metz, Rotterdam. 114 csks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Copenhagen. 40 csks., J. W. Hampton, Jr., Copenhagen. 100 csks., Aniline Chem. Works, Copenhagen.	5 cs. asafoetida, Brown Bros. & Co., London. 6 cs. aloes, R. Hillier's Sons & Co., London. 30 cs. burnt gum, Thurston & Braidich, London. 12 bgs. tragacanth, Thurston & Braidich, London. 4 bgs. arabic, T. M. Duche & Sons, London.	

# Importations

(Continued)

75 csks. sulphured, M. Zannustini, Naples.  
 17 cs. kummel, Geo. Lueders & Co., Rotterdam.  
 10 cs. Haarlem, Phillip Bauer & Co., Rotterdam.  
 12 drs. fusel, Swan & Finch, Hull.  
 17 drs. palm kernel, Overton & Co., Hull.  
 2 drs. aniline, F. Bredt & Co., Hull.  
 34 drs. mirbane, Read, Holliday & Sons, Hull.  
 10 drs. mirbane, Gemmenheim & Co., Hull.  
 22 drs. mirbane, Brown Bros. & Co., Hull.  
 30 drs. aniline, Read Holliday & Son, Ltd., Hull.  
 10 drs. nehappe, Read, Holliday Sons, Ltd., Hull.  
 15 bbls. castor, Swan & Finch, Hull.  
 15 bbls. castor, W. A. Forster & Co., Hull.  
 75 bbls. rapeseed oil, N. B. Cook Oil Co., Hull.  
 75 bbls. rapeseed oil, Oil Seeds Co., Hull.  
 100 bbls. rapeseed oil, C. L. Burton, Hull.  
 300 bbls. rapeseed oil, Vacuum Oil Co., Hull.  
 25 bbls. rapeseed oil, Vacuum Oil Co., Hull.  
 30 bbls. rapeseed oil, Borne, Scream & Co., Hull.  
 117 bbls. creosote, La Roche Chem. Works, Hull.  
 25 bbls. castor, L. Sonneborn & Sons, Hull.  
 100 bbls. creosote, J. Wilkes & Co., Hull.  
 100 bbls. castor, J. Wilkes & Co., Hull.  
 100 bbls. creosote, Sandersen & Son, Hull.  
 100 bbls. rapeseed oil, Brown Bros. & Co., Hull.  
 10 bbls. colza oil, Mack-Miller Candle Co., Hull.  
 140 bbls. castor, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Hull.  
 12 drs. fusel, Amermann & Patterson, Hull.  
 31 drs. whale oil, W. A. Robinson & Co., Liverpool.  
 129 bbls. olive, Polly Bros., Piraeus.  
 90 bbls. olive, Leskas & Drivas, Piraeus.  
 29 cs. essential, Pfaltz & Bauer, Copenhagen.  
 1 cs. orange, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.  
 1 cs. rosemary, Magnus, Mabec & Raynard, Copenhagen.  
 1 cs. heliotrope, Magnus, Mabec & Raynard, Copenhagen.  
 5 drs. fusel, P. Bauer & Co., Genoa.  
 50 cs. olive, W. A. Taylor & Co., Genoa.  
 25 cs. olive, J. Wilmint & Co., Genoa.  
 25 cs. olive, Morse Co., Genoa.  
 100 bbls. sulphur oil, Nat'l City Bank, Genoa.  
 7 drs., 8 csks. fusel, M. Waldstein, Rotterdam.  
**ORCHIL LIQUOR**—  
 5 csks., Oakes M'fg Co., London.  
**OPIUM**—  
 52 cs., Phelps Bros. & Co., Smyrna.  
 1 cs., Thurston & Braidich, London.  
**OXIDES**—  
 46 bgs. chrome, Roessler, Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam.  
 45 csks. iron, G. A. & E. Meyer, Hull.  
 17 csks. iron, F. Reichard & Co., London.  
 7 csks. zinc, Lehn & Fink, London.  
**POTASH**—  
 23 csks. yellow prussiate, A. Klipstein & Co., Copenhagen.  
 19 bgs., 50 bgs., Roessler, Hasslacher Chem. Co., Copenhagen.  
 750 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Copenhagen.  
 10 csks., Stanley, Jordon & Co., Copenhagen.  
 19 csks. crystals, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, London.  
 59 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Copenhagen.  
 75 drs., Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Copenhagen.  
 40 csks. chloride, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.  
 30 drs. caustic, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.  
 840 bgs. muriate, Stein, Hirsch & Co., Rotterdam.  
 38 csks. prussiate, H. Kohnstamm & Co., Rotterdam.  
 100 csks. prussiate, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam.  
 15 cs., caustic, Hoffmann-La Roche Chem. Works, Gothenburg.  
 2,418 pgs. caustic, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.  
 113 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.  
**PERFUMERY**—  
 1 cs., Bruen, Ritchey & Co., Havre.  
 24 cs., Rogers & Gallet, Havre.  
 2 cs., W. E. Foster & Co., Havre.

1 cs., American Shipping Co., Havre.  
 19 cs., A. H. Smith Co., Havre.  
 12 cs., E. Utard, Havre.  
**POTASSIUM & SODIUM**—  
 12,690 cs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam.

**QUININE**—  
 1 cs., American Exp. Co., Rotterdam.

**ROOTS**—  
 25 bs. various, McKesson & Robbins, London.

8 bs. canagria, H. Marquardt & Co., Genoa.  
 22 bs., G. A. Cobb & Co., Copenhagen.  
 20 bs. sarsaparilla, Eggers & Heinlein, Cortez.  
 4 bs. ipecac, I. Brandon & Bros., Panama.  
 9 bgs. ipecac, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.  
 6 bgs. ipecac, Dodge & Olcott, Cartagena.  
 26 bs. canagria, J. E. Kerr & Co., Vera Cruz.  
 30 bs. sarsaparilla, B. L. Bretzfelder & Bro., Tampico.  
 68 bs. sarsaparilla, J. E. Kerr & Co., Tampico.  
 250 bs. ginger, Brown Bros. & Co., Genoa.  
 120 bs. orris, Broadway Trust Co., Genoa.  
 120 bs. orris, Rockhill & Victor, Genoa.

**SALTS**—  
 2,973 bgs. potassium, G. Amsinck & Co., Genoa.

700 bgs. epsom, Honnier & Marcus, Christiania.

20 csks. antimony, Roessler, Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam.

13 csks. aniline, Read, Holliday & Son, Ltd., Hull.

19 csks. aniline, Garfield & Co., Hull.

500 bgs. epsom, Roessler, Hasslacher & Co., Copenhagen.

33 csks. glauher, C. Bischoff & Co., Rotterdam.

500 bgs. epsom, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.

500 bgs. epsom, Innis, Spieden & Co., Rotterdam.

500 bgs. epsom, H. J. Baker & Bro., Gothenburg.

30 csks. glauher, C. Bischoff & Co., Rotterdam.

**SEEDS**—  
 600 bgs. sugar beet, R. S. Stubbs, Copenhagen.

950 bgs., 1,600 bgs. sugar beet, W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam.

400 bgs. poppy, Rosenstein Bros., Rotterdam.

146 bgs. mustard, John Kisson & Co., Hull.

50 bgs. cummin, C. E. Armstrong, London.

200 bgs. coriander, Isaacs, Vought & Co., London.

353 bgs. agric, F. B. Vandergrift & Co., London.

100 bgs. rapeseed, American Trading Co., London.

5 bgs. agric, A. J. Crown Seed Co., London.

99 csks. herb seed, G. Amsinck & Co., Genoa.

1 bbl., 6 csks. oil seed, H. A. Astlett & Co., Para.

110 sacks rapeseed, American Trad'g Co., London.

80 bs. mustard, R. F. Downing & Co., Valparaiso.

**SODAS**—  
 250 drs. caustic, Welch, Holme & Clarke Co., Liverpool.

46 csks. nitrate, C. Tennant & Sons, Christiania.

100 drs. perborate, Geisenheimer & Co., Copenhagen.

37 csks., J. H. Rhodes & Co., Copenhagen.

27,934 bgs. nitrate, Wessels, Duval & Co., Mejlones.

9,331 bgs. nitrate, Wessels, Duval & Co., Mejlones.

10,140 bgs. nitrate, Wessels, Duval & Co., Antofagasta.

12,282 bgs. nitrate, W. R. Grace & Co., Antofagasta.

5,072 bgs. nitrate, W. R. Grace & Co., Mejlones.

**SOAP**—  
 226 cs., Lockwood, Bracket & Co., Lisbon.

725 bxs. castile, Irving Nat'l Bank, Leghorn.

25 cs. toilet, Park & Tilford, Trieste.

14 cs., J. Pappadeas, Calamata.

6 cs., G. Borgfeldt & Co., London.

1 cs. fancy, Stern Bros., Liverpool.

3 cs. toilet, Lamont Corliss, Liverpool.

**SPONGES**—  
 86 bs., Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau.

13 bs. refuse, Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau.

48 bs., A. Isaacs & Co., Nassau.

3 bs. refuse, A. Isaacs & Co., Nassau.

6 bs., Leousi Clonney & Co., Nassau.  
 40 bs., Nat'l Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau.  
 25 bs., A. Isaacs & Co., Havana.  
 24 bs., Nat'l Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana.

**TALC**—  
 1,000 sacks, Hamill & Gillespie, Genoa.

**TARTAR**—  
 250 bgs., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Palermo.

365 bgs., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Algiers.

37 csks., 100 bgs., Tartar Chem. Works, Genoa.

320 bs., G. Amsinck & Co., Genoa.

**VINEGAR**—  
 53 cs., Park & Tilford, Havre.

100 cs., J. Weber, Havre.

5 csks., Alart & McGuire, Bristol.

**WAX**—  
 139 bgs. monton, Monnier & Mauns, Copenhagen.

26 bgs. bees, G. W. Sheldon & Co., Havana.

8 bgs. bees, A. I. Root Co., Havana.

145 bgs. mineral, Standard Wax & Import Co., Rotterdam.

2 cs. paraffin, G. W. Sheldon & Co., Rotterdam.

13 bgs. bees, W. & A. Leaman, Port de Paix.

12 bgs. bees, G. Amsinck & Co., Port de Paix.

9 bgs. bees, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico.

10 sacks canauba, Pan American Trad'g Co., Para.

412 bgs. monton, Strahl & Pitsch, Rotterdam.

**WATERS**—  
 3 cs. mineral, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam.

95 cs., 1,065 cs. mineral, Apollinaris Agency Co., Rotterdam.

1,404 cs. mineral, R. F. Downing & Co., Havre.

25 csks., R. B. Henry & Co., Liverpool.

1,980 cs. mineral, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Trieste.

115 cs. mineral, P. M. Ohmeis, Rotterdam.

50 bbls., Charles & Co., London.

**COFFEE**—  
 168,837 bags, Brazilian ports.

2,662 bags, Other South American ports.

13,592 bags, British West Indian ports.

885 bags, Cuban ports.

169 bags, Great Britain ports.

**LIQUORS**—  
 80 cs. wine, Moseashlaides Bros., Piraeus.

70 cs. wine, Spyropoulos, Piraeus.

38 bbls. wine, B. P. Panaldo, Messina.

10 bbls. wine, A. Bono, Messina.

36 cs. wine, G. Eljietto, Messina.

86 cs. wine, Pizzanchi & Co., Messina.

57 cs. wine, V. Inguglia, Palermo.

100 bbls. wine, A. J. Coccaro, Naples.

775-779 csks. beer, A. H. Meyer & Co., Copenhagen.

372 csks. beer, R. Nageli's Sons, Copenhagen.

1,535 csks. beer, A. Luchow, Copenhagen.

225 csks. beer, V. Neustadt, Copenhagen.

226 csks. beer, F. Hollender & Co., Copenhagen.

500 cs. vermouth, H. Kroger & Co., Genoa.

900 cs. vermouth, W. A. Taylor & Co., Genoa.

500 cs. vermouth, Acker, Merrill & Condit Co., Genoa.

79 cs. wine, C. Friedenberg & Co., Palermo.

140 cs. wine, Capodice & Capodice, Palermo.

103 csks., 200 cs. wine, Nohn & Sons, Rotterdam.

43 cs. wine, L. Gretsche & Co., Rotterdam.

59 cs. wine, C. D. Stone & Co., Rotterdam.

75 cs. green gin, D. Osborn & Co., Rotterdam.

100 cs. gin, United Wine & Trading Co., Rotterdam.

495 csks. beer, R. Oelsner, Rotterdam.

100 cs. gin, Charles & Co., Rotterdam.

100 cs. gin, H. A. Graft's Son, Rotterdam.

110 csks. beer, V. Neustadt, Rotterdam.

731 csks. beer, A. H. Mayer & Co., Rotterdam.

150 csks. beer, P. M. Ohmeis & Co., Rotterdam.

107 cs. wine, A. D. Shaw & Co., Rotterdam.

784 cs. wine, Mumm Champagne & Import Co., Havre.

202 cs. brandy, Bernard Judae & Co., Havre.

2,000 cs. wine, J. B. Martin Import Co., Havre.

95 cs. wine, Batjer & Co., Havre.

205 cs. whiskey, W. G. Moehring & Co., Liverpool.



## LOW GRADE OPIUM KEPT OUT

### India's Product Not Up to the Standard, Taxed Doubly

The expression that all opium except the Turkish product is barred from entry into the United States is not literally correct, but actually it is so. It is barred because of the double tax imposed on inferior grades, such as the product of India.

An act of Congress providing for the importation of opium was passed February 9, 1909. It qualified opium as any of the following articles—gum opium, powdered opium, denarcotized opium, granular opium, smoking opium, and cooked opium. It named the derivatives as alkaloids and their salts—morphine, codeine, dionine, acetyl morphine, heroin, and peronine, and included their chlorides, sulphates and phosphates.

Delivery of opium was stipulated only for medicinal purposes, and it was provided that packages must be inspected by the Federal appraisers. No delivery of crude opium of less than 100 pounds was permissible and no delivery of morphine of less than 50 ounces, nor of codeine of less than 25 ounces. Importers were required to keep a list of sales, customers names, addresses, date and quantity bought.

An act of Congress of January 17 last, amended this act and provided that "special preparations rarely imported and usually imported in very small quantities and not known to be used by drug habitues," like papaverine and thebaine, may be imported in smaller quantities by reputable firms or institutions.

This act passed last January further provided that "opium containing less than 9% of morphia and preparations or derivatives deposited in bonded warehouses shall not be removed without payment of duties." Further restrictions on the importation of opium were made that it might not be shipped in through the mails, and not to any Chinese or Chinese concern. This last was in conjunction with efforts of the Chinese government to stamp out the use of opium by providing the death penalty for all persons dealing in it in China. It further provided that opium may not be exported without permission from the Federal authorities.

The tariff provides the following rates of duty on opium in paragraph 47:—

"Opium crude or unmanufactured and not containing 9% or over of morphia, \$3 a pound; Opium, same composition, dried to contain 15% or less of moisture, powdered or otherwise advanced beyond condition of crude, \$4 a pound; morphine \$3 an

ounce; cocaine \$2 an ounce; other liquid preparations 60% ad valorem; opium less than 9% morphia \$6 a pound."

"No opium is barred from the United States except smoking opium which never is shipped in openly, anyway, but always smuggled in," said Dr. A. M. Knapp, assistant appraiser of the Seventh Division of the Port of New York. "There is no federal ban against importing Indian opium or Chinese opium, or Persian opium any more than there is against the Turkish."

"The situation amounts to this, the opium from India is of a lower morphia content, as a rule, than the Turkish, and does not come up to the 9% requirement. Now if it does not it must pay double duty, \$6 a pound, and it will require that much more of it to do the work of standard opium, so there would be no incentive to import it, and it is not imported."

"Formerly Hamburg and London were the big distributing centres of opium. In the last few years, however, this trade has drifted from the German port, but the English capital still controls a large amount. A great deal of opium comes direct from Salonika, Smyrna and Constantinople, or rather did until the war. The Persian opium usually is shipped via Turkey, and is of a high grade, averaging about 11% morphia. The ordinary Turkish crude gum averages along about 10%."

"Usually not more than 90 or 95% of the water in opium can be dried out. We had some here once which was as black as your hat and powdery. It seemed as though it could not run the necessary 9%, but when we tested it, we found it ran 23%. It had been in a fire somewhere and the water had been baked out. It was about the richest specimen I ever saw."

"Smoking opium is sold at about \$100 a pound, I understand. This has had the ash burnt out. The ash is used to make yew shee, a cheaper grade. No attempt is made to ship smoking opium into this country as it is excluded rigidly. There are many attempts to smuggle it in, however."

Since the beginning of the European war there have been no imports of opium from India, or anywhere else where the morphia content did not reach the required 9%. In one instance about a month ago, 31 cases, averaging 160 pounds each, were received at this port, and, through an error, made dutiable at \$6 a pound. Through an oversight it had been believed the opium was lacking in morphia content. The analysts in the Appraisers' Stores discovered that the entire lot of the 31 cases ran nearly 12% in morphia content and a correction was made.

A small lot of opium was detected in Boston recently which was not up to standard. The importer there refused to pay the doubled duty, and the opium was shipped back to England.

Since Great Britain controls the output of her empire colony, it is not barred there and no excessive duty is placed on it. It simply requires more of the lower content article to go as far as the standard as set here. Consequently, the English have been in the habit of releasing Turkish opium to the United States, when a proportionately larger amount of Indian gum was on hand there to insure enough for local consumption.

## Importations (Continued)

- 100 cs. whiskey, H. A. Graef & Sons, Liverpool.
- 168 cs. wine, A. A. Salomon, Jr., & Co., Liverpool.
- 50 cs. gin, A. D. Shaw & Co., Liverpool.
- 90 cs. wine, Hartman, Goldsmith & Co., Liverpool.
- 100 cs. brandy, American Shipping Co., Rotterdam.
- 50 cs. champagne, Batjer & Co., London.
- 55 cs. champagne, Acker, Merrill & Condit Co., London.
- 50 cs. whiskey, S. Krauss & Co., London.
- 1,300 cs. beer, H. P. Finlay & Co., London.
- 523 cs. wine, G. S. Nicholas & Co., Rotterdam.
- 138 cs. wine, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam.
- 401 cs. wine, F. Draz & Co., Rotterdam.
- 299 cs. wine, Luytjes Bros., Rotterdam.
- 200 cs. beer, Wakem & McLaughlin, London.
- 50 cs. brandy, Holtz & Freyestadt, London.
- 50 cs. brandy, G. J. Dubois, London.
- 500 cs. beer, H. P. Finlay & Co., London.
- 200 cs. brandy, Paris, Allen Co., London.
- 100 cs. brandy, Batjer & Co., London.
- 150 cs. wine, H. Hollender, London.
- 100 hhds. stout, J. Butler, Inc., Bristol.
- 100 hhds. stout, E. J. Burke, Ltd., Bristol.

### SPICES—

- 14 bgs. pimento, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Morant.
- 25 cs. ginger, Neuman & Schwiens Co., Rotterdam.
- 300 bgs. black pepper, R. J. Hendersen, Rotterdam.
- 600 bgs. black pepper, G. Amsinck & Co., Rotterdam.
- 100 bgs. pimento, Frank de Mercado, Kingston.
- 230 bgs. pimento, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.
- 28 bgs. pepper, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 300 bgs. pepper, Benham & Boyesen, London.

### SUGAR—

- 6,000 bgs., Sugar Sales Corporation, Cardenas.
- 2,044 bgs., American Sugar Refining Co., Matanzas.
- 14,591 bgs. centrifugal, American Sugar Refining Co., Havana.
- 5,000 bgs. centrifugal, Arbuckle Bros., Havana.

- 12,500 bgs. centrifugal, Czarnikow, Rionda & Co., Matanzas.
- 5,000 bgs. centrifugal, Czarnikow Rionda 187 sks., J. D. Williams & Co., Port Limon.
- 954 bgs. centrifugal, Arbuckle Bros., Havana.
- 5,000 bgs. centrifugal, Czarnikow Rionda Co., Havana.
- 303 bgs., American Sugar Refining Co., Cardenas.
- 1,124 bgs., American Sugar Refining Co., Caibarien.
- 1,900 bgs., Czarnikow, Rionda & Co., Matanzas.
- 2,454 bgs., Lawrence Turnure & Co., Matanzas.
- 336 bgs., American Sugar Refining Co., Pinar del Rio.
- 10,000 bgs., American Sugar Refining Co., Nipe.
- 5,000 bgs. centrifugal, Czarnikow Rionda & Co., Havana.
- 954 bgs. centrifugal, Arbuckle Bros., Havana.
- 10,000 bgs. centrifugal, American Sugar Refining Co., Santiago.
- 541 bgs. centrifugal, Zaldo & Co., Havana.

### TOBACCO—

- 20 bs., J. Figuero, Arecibo.
- 2,867 bs., M. Melachrinios, Piraeus.
- 55 bs., Y. Pendas Alvarez, Havana.
- 50 bs., E. M. Schwarz & Co., Havana.
- 25 bs., G. Falk & Bro., Havana.
- 80 pgs., Hinsdale, Smith & Co., Havana.
- 93 pgs., F. Mirauda & Co., Havana.
- 95 pgs., Bernard Judea & Co., Havana.
- 29 bs., A. Blumlein & Co., Havana.
- 77 pgs., S. Ruppel, Havana.
- 65 pgs., Selgas & Co., Havana.
- 55 bs., H. Oppenheimer & Co., Havana.
- 29 bs., Lichtenstein Bros., Havana.
- 151 bs., Greenhall Bros., Havana.
- 30 bs., J. Bernheim & Son, Havana.
- 30 bs. sumatra, J. H. Goetze & Co., Rotterdam.
- 17 bs. stripped fillers, Mendelsohn, Bonnemant & Co., Port Limon.
- 148 bs., 75 bs., L. Schmidt & Co., Rotterdam.
- 128 bs., H. Duys & Co., Rotterdam.
- 40 bs., T. & E. Cranz, Rotterdam.
- 5,059 bs., Schinasi Bros., Cavalla.
- 1,488 bs., M. Melachinos & Co., Piraeus.
- 173 bs., M. Stern, Havana.
- 97 bs., C. D. Stone & Co., Havana.
- 46 bs., S. Rossin & Sons, Havana.
- 98 bs., Havana American Co., Havana.
- 37 bs., J. Bernheim & Son, Havana.
- 299 bgs. stalks, Charles Hill & Sons, Bristol.

### TEA—

- 232 bgs. sweepings, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, London.
- 55 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.

# Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

**NOTICE**—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

## DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

Acacia, firsts	lb.	.30	— .35
Seconds	lb.	.24	— .28
Sorts, amber	lb.	.15	— .16
White	lb.	.18	— .18
Acetanilid	lb.	.30	— .32
Acetone	lb.	.16	— .18½
Acetphenetidin	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
<b>ACIDS—</b>			
Acetic, com'l	carboys	—	2.05
Bbils.	ea.	1.75	— 1.90
U.S.P.	100 lb.	4.44	— 4.90
Glacial, carboys	lb.	.08¼	— .08½
Benzoic, from Gum	oz.	Nominal	
Synthetic	lb.	.65	— .70
Boric, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	.08¼	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.09	— .09½
Carbolic, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Liquid, 25-30%	gal.	.20	— .22
Citric	lb.	.60	— .65
Gallic	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03½
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.06	— .06½
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.06½	— .07
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Muriatic, C.P. carboys	ea.	.115	— .165
18 deg. carboys	ea.	1.15	— 1.65
20 deg. carboys	ea.	1.30	— 1.65
22 deg. carboys	ea.	1.45	— 1.75
Nitric, C. P. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
36 deg. carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .04
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .05
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .05½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.03¼	— .04½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.04	— .04½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .05
Oxalic	lb.	.12	— .14
Phosphoric, U.S.P.	lb.	.27½	— .29½
Pyrogallie	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Salicylic	lb.	.65	— .75
Stearic	lb.	.09	— .13½
Sulphuric, C.P.	ea.	.05¼	— .07½
60 deg. carboys	ea.	.85	— 1.00
66 deg. carboys	ea.	1.00	— 1.10
Battery Acid, carboys	lb.	.01	— .01¼
Oleum	lb.	.01¼	— .01½
Tannic, Tech., bulk	lb.	.50	— .55
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.34	— .36
Tartaric	lb.	.43	— .44
Agar Agar	lb.	.42½	— .50
Alcohol, 168 proof	gal.	2.60	— 2.62
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.62	— 2.66
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.64	— 2.68
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.33	— .35
188 proof	gal.	.34	— .36
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.45	— .47
97 p.c.	gal.	.50	— .53
Purified	gal.	—	.80
Alkali, 48 p.c. in bags, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	.67½	— .72½
Light, 58 p.c. in bags, f.o.b. works, basis of 48 p.c.	100 lbs.	.57½	— .62½
Aloin	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Alum, cryst.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
Lump	100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Powdered	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
Alumina, Sulphate, low grade	100 lbs.	1.10	— 1.30
High grade	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	.25
Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg. carb.	lb.	.04¼	— .05¼
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .03½
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¼	— .03
16 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¼	— .02½
Ammonium Carb., U.S.P.	lb.	.08	— .09
Bromide	lb.	.65	— .67
Iodide	lb.	.18	— 4.00
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.18	— .19
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
Granulated, white	lb.	.07	— .08
Lump	lb.	.11	— .12
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	2.55	— 2.75
Domestic	100 lbs.	2.55	— 2.80
Amyl Acetate	gal.	2.75	— 3.00
Antimony Oxide	lb.	.10	— .12
Antipyrine	oz.	.22	— .28
Arca Nuts	lb.	.09	— .10
Argols	lb.	.18	— .19
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.42	— .45
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.09	— .10
Arsenic, red	lb.	—	.12
White	lb.	.04½	— .05
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.20	— .22

## BALSAMS—

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.36	— .38
South American	lb.	.37½	— .38
Fir, Canada	gal.	7.00	— 7.50
Oregon	gal.	.75	— .85
Peru	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Tolu	lb.	.45	— .48
Barium Chlorate	lb.	.16	— .16½
Chloride	ton	60.00	— 70.00
Nitrate	lb.	.12	— .14
Peroxide	lb.	.15	— .18
Barytes, prime white, for ton	20.00	— 23.00	

Domestic, prime white, or domestic Southern	ton	19.00	— 21.00
Floated, Western	ton	19.00	— 20.00
Off color	ton	13.00	— 15.00

## BARKS—

Angostura	lb.	.25	— .26
Bayberry	lb.	.06	— .08
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.17	— .20
of Tree	lb.	.09¼	— .10¼
Buckthorn	lb.	.20	— .23
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.07½	— .08¼
Cascarilla	lb.	—	.25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .15
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.20	— .25
Broken	lb.	.18	— .20
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.20	— .25
Broken	lb.	.20	— .25
Condurango	lb.	.12	— .14
Cotton Root	lb.	.07½	— .08
Cramp	lb.	.06¼	— .07
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .07
Elm, grinding	lb.	.16	— .18
Select	lb.	.21	— .22
Lemon Peel	lb.	—	.10
Mezereum	lb.	.15	— .17
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .09
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter, Curacao, ¼s	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sweet, Maiala, ribbons	lb.	.08	— .10
Trieste	lb.	—	.10
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.12	— .13
Northern	lb.	.12	— .13
Pomegranate	lb.	.12	— .13
of Fruit	lb.	.08	— .10
Quebracho	lb.	—	.15
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .13
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Samaruba	lb.	.15	— .18
Soap, whole	lb.	.10½	— .11
Cut	lb.	.13	— .14
Crushed	lb.	.13	— .14
Wahoo, of Tree	lb.	.12	— .16
of Root	lb.	.36	— .40
White Pine	lb.	.04	— .06
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.07	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.53	— 1.55
St. Thomas	gal.	2.90	— 3.00

## BEANS—

Calabar	lb.	.20	— .25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.20	— .21
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Para	lb.	.65	— .90
Surinam, cryst.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Vanilla, Bourbon	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Mexican, whole	lb.	3.75	— 5.00
Cuts	lb.	3.25	— 3.62
South American	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Tahiti, white label	lb.	Nominal	
Green label	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.34	— .35

## BERRIES—

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.47	— .50
XX	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .60
Fish (Cocculus Indicus)	lb.	.04	— .05
Juniper	lb.	.03½	— .04
Laurel	lb.	.05	— .06
Prickly Ash	lb.	.15	— .17
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.08	— .09
Sloe	lb.	.40	— .48
Bi muth, Citrate	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Salicylate	lb.	2.30	— 2.35
Subcarbonate	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Subgallate	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Subnitrate	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Bleaching powder, over 35 p.c. lb.	.02	— .03	
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Bromine, bulk	lb.	.40	— .45
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.08	— .09
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.26½	— .28
Fingers	lb.	.32	— .34
Caffine	lb.	4.75	— 5.00

Calcium Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	1.75	— 1.85
Carbide	100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.75
Carbonate, prec., lt. casks	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Heavy	lb.	.03¼	— .04¼
Prepared	lb.	.03	— .04
Chloride, granulated	ton	—	14.80
Hypophosphite	lb.	.77	— .79
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls., bulk	lb.	—	.49½
Cases of 10 blocks	lb.	—	.50
Squares of 4 oz.	lb.	—	.50½
16s in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	.52
24s and 32s in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	.52½
Foreign, ref'd	lb.	.43	— .46
Monobromated	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Russian	lb.	Nominal	
Powdered	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.05¼	— .07
Tetrachloride	lb.	.15	— .16
Cassia Fistula	lb.	.05	— .06
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloroform	lb.	.30	— .35
Cocaine, Hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	4.00	— 4.25
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	6.50	— 6.65
Ounces	oz.	6.55	— 6.70
Eighths	oz.	6.75	— 6.90
Phosphate	oz.	5.90	— 6.05
Sulphate	oz.	6.20	— 6.35
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.40	— .42
Pulp	lb.	.35	— .40
Copperas	100 lbs.	.65	— .75
Copper Carbonate	100 lbs.	1.3½	— 1.5
Sulphate	100 lbs.	4.35	— 4.55
Coumarin	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	.30	— .32
Powdered, 99 p. c.	lb.	.30	— .32
Cresote, Beechwood	lb.	—	.75
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.21	— .22
French	lb.	.20	— .22
Jewelers', large	lb.	.74½	— .75
Small	lb.	.50	— .55
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.10	— .12
British Gum	lb.	—	
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .10
Dragon's Blood, mass, ordin.	lb.	.25	— .65
Reeds	lb.	.70	— .75
Epsom Salt (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Ergot, Russian	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Spanish	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Ether U. S. P.	lb.	.15	— .20
Washed	lb.	.18	— .22
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .28
Eucalyptol	lb.	.65	— .68

## FLOWERS—

Arnica	lb.	.17	— .18
Calendula	lb.	.80	— .90
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	.40
Hungarian	lb.	.35	— .40
Roman	lb.	—	.40
Elder	lb.	.16	— .17
Insect, open	lb.	.22	— .24
Closed	lb.	.32	— .34
P. v. d. Flowers and Stems	lb.	.24	— .26
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.28	— .40
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.26	— .30
Select	lb.	.35	— .40
Saffron, American	lb.	.38	— .43
Valencia	lb.	13.00	— 13.50
Formaldehyde, 40 p. c.	lb.	.08¼	— .09¼
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.10	— 2.25
Refined	gal.	2.75	— 3.00
Gelatin, Silver	lb.	.35	— .40
Gold	lb.	—	.40
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)	100 lbs.	—	2.15

Glucose	100 lbs.	—	2.15
Glycerine, C.P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.22½	— .23½
C.P., in cans	lb.	.23½	— .24½
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.21	— .21½
Saponification, loose	lb.	.15½	— .16
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	.13½	— .14
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	2.30	— 2.35
Guarana	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
<b>GUMS—</b>			
Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Cape	lb.	.10	— .12
Curacao, cases	lb.	.13	— .14
In gourd	lb.	.13	— .14
Socotrine	lb.	.18	— .20
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	—	.30
Asafetida, whole	lb.	.40	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .60
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Sumatra	lb.	.37	— .40

## Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

<b>GUMS—Concluded.</b>			<b>Licorice, Stick, domestic.</b> .....lb. .19 — .20			<b>OILS, ESSENTIAL—Concluded.</b>		
Catechu	.....lb.	.58 — .62	Foreign	.....lb.	.20 — .30	Cade	.....lb.	.90 — 1.00
Chicle	.....lb.	.70 — .75	Lithium Carbonate	.....lb.	1.00 — 1.10	Cajuput, bottles	.....lb.	.15 — .16
Galbanum	.....lb.	.70 — .75	Lycopodium	.....lb.	.70 — .72	Camphor, light color,	.....lb.	.15 — .16
Gamboge	.....lb.	.70 — .75	Magnesium Carbonate	.....lb.	.05 — .07	gravity	.....lb.	.15 — .16
Guaiac	.....lb.	.40 — .45	Oxide, light tech.	.....lb.	.36 — .40	Japanese, white	.....lb.	.15 — .16
Kino	.....lb.	.40 — .45	Heavy tech.	.....lb.	.35 — .40	Caraway	.....lb.	.175 — .18
Mastic	.....lb.	.90 — 1.00	Sulphate, <i>Epsom</i> , Salts, do	.....lb.		Cassia, 75@80 p.c. tech.	.....lb.	.85 — .90
Myrrh, select	.....lb.	.18 — .20	mestic, in bbls.	.....lb.	1.85 — 2.00	Lead free	.....lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Sorts	.....lb.	.16 — .18	Foreign, shipments	.....lb.	.70 — .75	U.S.P.	.....lb.	1.275 — 1.50
Siftings	.....lb.	.15 — .16	Manna, large flake	.....lb.	.42 — .45	Cedar Leaf	.....lb.	.55 — .65
Olibanum, siftings	.....lb.	.09 — .10	Small flake	.....lb.	.45 — .50	Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	.....lb.	8.00 — 12.00
Sorts	.....lb.	.12 — .14	Sorts	.....lb.	2.50 — 2.60	Citronella, Ceylon	.....lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Tears	.....lb.	.12 — .13	Recryst.	.....lb.	4.50 — 4.60	Cloves, cans	.....lb.	1.05 — 1.15
Sandarac	.....lb.	.24 — .26	Mercury, flasks	.....ea.	47.50 — 55.00	Bottles	.....lb.	1.10 — 1.20
Senegal, picked	.....lb.	.18 — .19	Bi-sulphate	.....lb.	.72 — .74	Copaiba	.....lb.	.90 — .95
Sorts	.....lb.	.65 — .70	Blue mass	.....lb.	1.00 — 1.10	Coriander	.....lb.	6.50 — 7.00
Spruce	.....lb.	.65 — .70	Blue Ointment	.....lb.	.52 — .57	Croton	.....lb.	.95 — 1.05
Thus	.....lb.	7.50 — 9.00	50 p.c.	.....lb.	.62 — .67	Cubebs	.....lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	.....lb.	1.90 — 2.00	Calomel, American	.....lb.	.88 — .90	Erigeron	.....lb.	1.90 — 1.40
Seconds	.....lb.	1.60 — 1.70	Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	.....lb.	.81 — .86	Eucalyptus, Australian	.....lb.	.47 — .50
Thirds	.....lb.	1.00 — 1.40	Granulated, powdered	.....lb.	.81 — .83	Fennel, sweet	.....lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Turkey firsts	.....lb.	1.70 — 1.80	White Precipitate	.....lb.	1.05 — 1.10	Geranium, Algerian	.....lb.	4.50 — 4.75
Seconds	.....lb.	1.20 — 1.30	Mirbane Oil	.....lb.	.16 — .18	Turkish	.....lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Thirds	.....lb.	.80 — 1.00	Morphine, bulk	.....lb.	5.00 — 5.05	Bourbon	.....lb.	4.00 — 4.25
Haarlem Oil	.....gross	2.95 — 3.10	1-oz. vials	.....oz.	5.05 — 5.10	Gingergrass	.....lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Hops, N. Y. 1914 prime	.....lb.	.25 — .27	1/2-oz. vials, 2 1/2-oz. boxes	.....oz.	5.25 — 5.30	Juniper Berries, rect.	.....lb.	1.00 — 1.50
Pacific Coast, 1914 prime	.....lb.	.12 — .13	1/4-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	.....oz.	5.30 — 5.35	Twice rect.	.....lb.	1.50 — 1.75
Hydrogen Peroxide	.....lb.	.15 — .20	Sulphate, bulk	.....oz.	5.10 — 5.15	Wood	.....lb.	.24 — .25
Iodine, Resublimed	.....lb.	3.75 — 4.00	1/2 oz. vials	.....oz.	5.35 — 5.38	Lavender Flowers	.....lb.	4.00 — 4.50
Iodoform	.....lb.	4.20 — 4.25	Diacetyl	.....oz.	5.95 — 6.30	Spike	.....lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Icinglass, American	.....lb.	.80 — 1.00	Moss, Iceland	.....lb.	.12 — .14	Garden, compound	.....lb.	.60 — .80
Russian	.....lb.	4.50 — 5.00	Irish	.....lb.	.12 — .15	Lemon	.....lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Kola Nuts, West Indian	.....lb.	.085 — .10	Musk, pods, Cab.	.....oz.	8.00 — 8.50	Lemongrass	.....lb.	1.10 — 1.15
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	.....lb.	.075 — .075	Tongqua	.....oz.	13.00 — 15.00	Limes, expressed	.....lb.	3.00 — 3.10
White cryst.	.....lb.	.085 — .085	Grain, Cab.	.....oz.	13.00 — 15.00	Distilled	.....lb.	1.35 — 1.50
Broken Cakes	.....lb.	.085 — .09	Tongqua	.....oz.	16.00 — 19.00	Linaloe	.....lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Granulated	.....lb.	.09 — .095	Druggists'	.....lb.	4.00 — 4.50	Mace, expressed	.....lb.	.90 — 1.00
Powdered	.....lb.	.105 — .11	Synthetic	.....lb.	.045 — .05	Mustard, natural	.....lb.	6.50 — 7.00
Arsenate	.....lb.	.05 — .055	Naphthalene, flake	.....lb.	.045 — .05	Artificial	.....lb.	2.25 — 2.35
Paste	.....lb.	.05 — .055	Balls	.....lb.	.045 — .05	Natural, bigarade	.....lb.	45.00 — 55.00
Powdered	.....lb.	.15 — .15	Nux Vomica, whole	.....lb.	.065 — .07	Petale	.....lb.	50.00 — 60.00
Nitrate	.....lb.	.05 — .055	Powdered	.....lb.	.08 — .09	Nutmeg	.....lb.	.85 — 1.00
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	.....lb.	.055 — .055	<b>OILS, ANIMAL AND FISH—</b>			Orange, bitter	.....lb.	2.50 — 2.75
Red, American	.....lb.	.055 — .055	Cod, Newfoundland	.....lb.	.35 — .38	Sweet	.....lb.	1.60 — 1.75
Foreign	.....lb.	.085 — .09	Domestic prime	.....lb.	.33 — .36	Origanum	.....lb.	.22 — .23
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	.....lb.	.085 — .085	Cod Liver, Newf'd.	.....bbl.	17.50 — 18.00	atchouli	.....lb.	4.00 — 4.25
dry	.....lb.	.085 — .085	Norwegian	.....bbls.	17.50 — 18.00	Pennyroyal, American	.....lb.	1.75 — 1.85
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	.....lb.	.065 — .07	Degras, American	.....lb.	.035 — .04	French	.....lb.	1.35 — 1.50
English	.....lb.	.105 — .105	English	.....lb.	.045 — .045	Peppermint, tins	.....lb.	1.40 — 1.50
White, Basic Sulphate	.....lb.	.045 — .05	French	.....lb.	.045 — .045	Bottles	.....lb.	2.50 — 2.65
<b>LEAVES—</b>			German	.....lb.	.045 — .045	Petit Grain, S.A.	.....lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Aconite	.....lb.	.07 — .10	Neutral	.....lb.	.045 — .045	Petals	.....lb.	7.25 — 7.50
Althea	.....lb.	.05 — .055	Herring	.....gal.	Nominal	Pimento	.....lb.	1.50 — 2.00
Bay, true	.....lb.	Nominal	Horse	.....lb.	.065 — .07	Rose, natural	.....oz.	11.00 — 13.00
Belladonna	.....lb.	.75 — 1.00	Lard, prime winter	.....gal.	.90 — .92	Artificial	.....oz.	2.75 — 3.00
Buchu, short	.....lb.	1.50 — 1.55	Off prime	.....gal.	.68 — .72	Rosemary	.....lb.	.85 — 1.00
Long	.....lb.	1.35 — 1.40	Extra No. 1	.....gal.	.62 — .64	Safrol	.....lb.	.33 — .34
Cannabis Indica	.....lb.	1.60 — 1.70	No. 1	.....gal.	.53 — .56	Sandalwood, East Indian	.....lb.	5.25 — 5.50
Chiretta	.....lb.	.18 — .18	No. 2	.....gal.	.51 — .52	West Indian	.....lb.	1.25 — 1.50
Coca, Huancuco	.....lb.	.35 — .40	Menhaden, No. 1, crude	.....gal.	.37 — .38	Sassafras, natural	.....lb.	.65 — .75
Truxillo	.....lb.	.15 — .20	Southern, f.o.b. factory	.....gal.	.38 — .39	Artificial	.....lb.	.25 — .35
Coltsfoot	.....lb.	.10 — .11	Brown, strained	.....gal.	.38 — .39	Savin	.....lb.	1.60 — 1.75
Conium	.....lb.	.08 — .085	Light, strained	.....gal.	.41 — .42	Spearmint	.....lb.	3.25 — 3.50
Damiana	.....lb.	.18 — .20	White, bleached, winter	.....gal.	.43 — .44	Thyme, red, French	.....lb.	1.50 — 1.65
Digitalis	.....lb.	.18 — .20	Neatfoot, 20 deg.	.....gal.	.96 — .98	White, French	.....lb.	1.75 — 1.85
Eucalyptus	.....lb.	.40 — .45	30 deg., cold test	.....gal.	.88 — .90	Wintergreen (Sweet Birch)	.....lb.	2.00 — 2.20
Euphorbia	.....lb.	.05 — .06	40 deg., cold test	.....gal.	.82 — .84	Synthetic	.....lb.	.60 — .75
Grindelia Robusta	.....lb.	.16 — .20	Prime	.....gal.	.65 — .70	Wormseed, Baltimore	.....lb.	1.35 — 1.40
Henbane, German	.....lb.	.14 — .15	Dark	.....gal.	.58 — .61	Wormwood	.....lb.	2.55 — 2.75
Russian	.....lb.	.16 — .20	Oleo Oil	.....gal.	.08 — .095	<b>OILS, LUBRICATING—</b>		
Henna	.....lb.	.07 — .09	Porpoise, body	.....gal.	.40 — .45	Black, reduced, 29 gravity,	.....gal.	.135 — .14
Horehound	.....lb.	.065 — .08	Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	.....bbl.	18.00 — 20.00	25@30 cold test	.....gal.	.14 — .145
Jaborandi	.....lb.	.18 — .20	Saponified	.....lb.	.065 — .065	29 gravity, 15 cold test	.....gal.	.13 — .135
Lobelia	.....lb.	.07 — .09	Seal, white	.....lb.	.50 — .54	Cylinder, light filtered	.....gal.	.215 — .23
Matico	.....lb.	Nominal	Sod Oil	.....gal.	.40 — .45	Dark filtered	.....gal.	.16 — .17
Marjoram, German	.....lb.	.29 — .31	Sperm, bleached, winter	.....gal.	.70 — .70	Extra cold test	.....gal.	.27 — .28
French	.....lb.	.125 — .13	38 deg., cold test	.....gal.	.70 — .70	Dark steam refined	.....gal.	.145 — .15
Pennyroyal	.....lb.	.12 — .14	45 deg., cold test	.....gal.	.68 — .68	Natural, W.Va., 29 grav.	.....gal.	.23 — .235
Peppermint, American	.....lb.	.12 — .14	Natural winter, 38 deg.,	.....gal.	.67 — .67	Natural, filtered lemon, 33	.....gal.	.19 — .20
German	.....lb.	.12 — .14	45 deg., cold test	.....gal.	.65 — .65	@34 gravity	.....gal.	.27 — .28
Pichi	.....lb.	.11 — .12	45 deg., cold test	.....gal.	.65 — .65	White, 33@34 gravity	.....gal.	.27 — .28
Pulsatilla	.....lb.	.35 — .35	50 deg., cold test	.....gal.	.65 — .65	33@34 gravity, bloomless	.....gal.	.18 — .19
Rose, red	.....lb.	.175 — .175	Prime	.....gal.	.62 — .63	31 gravity, wood grade	.....gal.	.16 — .165
Rosemary	.....lb.	.045 — .05	Whale, natural winter	.....gal.	.48 — .48	Paraffin, high viscosity	.....gal.	.27 — .28
Rue	.....lb.	.40 — .50	Bleached	.....gal.	.50 — .50	903/207 sp. gr.	.....gal.	.16 — .165
Sage, stemless	.....lb.	.135 — .155	Extra bleached, winter	.....gal.	.52 — .52	885 sp. gr.	.....gal.	.15 — .155
Grinding	.....lb.	.12 — .13	<b>OILS, ESSENTIAL—</b>			875 sp. gr.	.....gal.	.13 — .135
Savory	.....lb.	.16 — .20	Almond, bitter	.....lb.	4.75 — 6.75	865 sp. gr.	.....gal.	.125 — .13
Senna, Alexandria, whole	.....lb.	.36 — .40	Artificial	.....lb.	1.00 — 1.25	Red Paraffin	.....gal.	.15 — .16
Half leaf	.....lb.	.22 — .26	Sweet, true	.....lb.	.75 — .80	Spindle, No. 200	.....gal.	.18 — .19
Siftings	.....lb.	.13 — .20	Peach kernel	.....lb.	.28 — .30	No. 160	.....gal.	.17 — .18
Tinnevely	.....lb.	.09 — .12	Amber, crude	.....lb.	.125 — .15	No. 110	.....gal.	.16 — .17
Pods	.....lb.	.09 — .12	Rectified	.....lb.	.20 — .225	No. 80	.....gal.	.14 — .15
Skullcap, U.S.P.	.....lb.	.22 — .225	Anise	.....lb.	1.50 — 1.55	Filtered	.....gal.	.31 — .32
Spearmint, American	.....lb.	.15 — .25	Bay	.....lb.	2.40 — 2.50	Russian Engine, pale, No. 1	.....gal.	.21 — .22
Stramonium	.....lb.	.165 — .18	Bergamot	.....lb.	4.00 — 4.50			
Thyme	.....lb.	.065 — .07	Bois de Rose	.....lb.	4.25 — 4.50			
Uva Ursi	.....lb.	.055 — .06						
Witch Hazel	.....lb.	.04 — .05						
Yerba Santa	.....lb.	.10 — .12						
Licorice, mass	.....lb.	.06 — .08						
Spanish	.....lb.	.06 — .08						



## Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

## OILS, MINERAL—

Paraffin, white, light.....gal.	—	.55
White, heavy.....gal.	—	.55
Russian, white, tech.....gal.	Nominal	
Pharmaceutical.....gal.	—	4.00

## OILS, VEGETABLE—

Castor, No. 1, bbls.....lb.	.08½	.08¾
Cases.....lb.	.09	.09¼
No. 3.....lb.	.08¾	.08¾
China Wood Oil.....gal.	.07¾	.07½
Cocanut Oil, Cochon.....lb.	.13½	.14
Ceylon.....lb.	.10½	.11
Copra.....lb.	.10½	.11
Corn.....per 100 lbs.	5.35	5.40

## Cottonseed, prime summer

yellow.....lb.	5.55	5.65
Good Off Oil.....lb.	5.35	5.65
Off Oil.....lb.	5.25	5.60
Red Off Oil.....lb.	5.00	5.58
Winter.....lb.	—	5.70
Summer, white.....lb.	—	5.70
Linseed, raw, car lots.....gal.	.46	
5 bbl. lots.....gal.	.47	
Boiled, car lots.....gal.	.48	
5 bbl. lots.....gal.	.49	
Double boiled, car lots.....gal.	.49	
5 bbl. lots.....gal.	.50	
Refined, car lots.....gal.	.50	
5 bbl. lots.....gal.	.51	

## Varnish Oil, according to

grade.....gal.	.49	.55
Mustard.....gal.	.78	.80
Olive, denatured.....gal.	.95	1.10
Foots.....gal.	.10	.11
U. S. P.....gal.	1.35	1.60
Paris, Lagos.....lb.	.08	.08½
Commercial.....lb.	.07	.07½
Prime red.....lb.	.07	.07½
Palm, Kernel.....lb.	1½	12
Peanut Oil, Soap.....gal.	.70	.75
Pine Oil, white.....gal.	.34	.36
Yellow.....gal.	.30	.32

## Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in

bbls.....gal.	—	
Blown.....gal.	.74	.76
Refined.....gal.	.70	.72
Rosin Oil, first rect.....gal.	.25	
Second.....gal.	.25	
Third.....gal.	.25	
Fourth.....gal.	.25	
Sesame.....gal.	.75	.85
Soya Bean, English, bbls.....lb.	.06	.06½
China, bbls.....lb.	.06	.06½
Manchurian.....lb.	.06	.06½
Tar Oil, gen. dist.....gal.	.30	.31
Commercial.....gal.	.18	.30
Opium, cases.....lb.	9.25	9.35
Jobbing lots.....lb.	9.30	9.50
Powdered.....lb.	12.00	12.00
Granular.....lb.	12.00	13.00

## Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.....lb.

Cream.....lb.	.04¾	.06
Lily white.....lb.	.07	.09
Snow white.....lb.	.10	.11
Phenolphthalein.....lb.	1.50	1.55
Phosphorus.....lb.	.30	.40
Paste.....lb.	.05¾	.06
Potassium Acetate.....lb.	.26	.30
Bicarb.....lb.	.19	.25
Bromide.....lb.	.70	.80
Carbonate, calc., 80/85 p. c. lb.	.13	.15
96/98 p. c.....lb.	.12	.13
Caustic, 90 p. c.....lb.	.12	.13
Chlorate, cryst.....lb.	.15	.16
Powdered.....lb.	.15	.16
Citrate, bulk.....lb.	.59	.61
Cyanide, bulk.....lb.	.22	.25
Dichromate.....lb.	12½	13½
Hypophosphite.....lb.	.92	.94
Iodide, bulk.....lb.	3.15	3.20

## Nitrate, Crude Saltpeter.....lb.

Refined.....lb.	.09	.10
Permanganate.....lb.	.13	.15
Prussiate, red.....lb.	.60	.65
Yellow.....lb.	.20	.22
Quinine, 100 oz. tins.....oz.	—	26½
50 oz. tins.....oz.	—	27
25 oz. tins.....oz.	—	28
5 oz. tins.....oz.	—	31
1 oz. tins.....oz.	—	31
Amsterdam.....oz.	.26	.31
German.....oz.	.26	.31
Java.....oz.	.26	.31
Resorcin.....lb.	1.10	1.25
Rochelle Salt.....lb.	.20	.23½

## ROOTS—

Aconite.....lb.	.13	.15
Alkanet.....lb.	.11	.12
Aitha, cut.....lb.	—	.50
Whole.....lb.	.25	.30
Angelica, American.....lb.	.18	.20
German.....lb.	—	.60
Arnica.....lb.	.40	.42
Belladonna.....lb.	.85	1.00

## ROOTS—Concluded.

Berberis aq.....lb.	.09½	.10
Blood.....lb.	.09	.09¼
Blueflag.....lb.	.10	.12
Bryonia.....lb.	.10	.12
Burdock.....lb.	.07½	.10
Calamus, bleached.....lb.	.30	.32
Unbleached.....lb.	.14	.15
Cohosh, black.....lb.	.05	.05½
Blue.....lb.	.05	.06
Colchicum.....lb.	.15	.16
Colombo.....lb.	.06	.08
Culvers.....lb.	.14	.16
Dandelion.....lb.	.25	.28
Doggrass.....lb.	.10	.12
Echinacea.....lb.	.17	.18
Elecampane.....lb.	.07½	.08
Galangal.....lb.	.35	.38
Gelsemium.....lb.	.05	.06
Gentian.....lb.	.08	.10
Geranium.....lb.	.04	.05
Ginger, African.....lb.	.06	.06½
Jamaica.....lb.	.12	.13
Bleached.....lb.	.18	.20
Ginseng, wild Southern.....lb.	7.00	7.25
Northwestern.....lb.	7.25	7.50
Eastern.....lb.	7.00	7.25
Cultivated.....lb.	5.00	5.50
Golden Seal.....lb.	3.75	4.00
Powdered.....lb.	4.10	4.50
Heliebore, white.....lb.	—	.10
Powdered.....lb.	.12	.13
Black.....lb.	—	.06
Ipecac, Cartagena.....lb.	1.80	2.00
Rio.....lb.	Nominal	
Jalap.....lb.	.10	.11
Kava Kava.....lb.	.24	.25
Licorice, in bales.....lb.	.05	.07
Selected, bundles.....lb.	.12	.14
Mandrake.....lb.	.08	.10
Musk, Russian.....lb.	.40	.42
Orris, Florentine, bold.....lb.	.17	.19
Small.....lb.	.16	.17
Verona.....lb.	.13	.14
Fingers.....lb.	Nominal	
Pareira Brava.....lb.	.20	.22
Pellitory.....lb.	.20	.24
Pink, true.....lb.	.40	.50
Poke.....lb.	.07	.08
Rhatany.....lb.	.10	.12
Rhubarb, Canton.....lb.	—	.50
Shensi.....lb.	—	.80
High dried.....lb.	.17	.19
Clippings.....lb.	.19	.20
Sarsaparilla, Honduras.....lb.	.48	.50
Mexican.....lb.	.12	.14
Senega.....lb.	.38	.50
Serpentaria.....lb.	.38	.50
Skunk cabbage.....lb.	.10	.12
Snake, Canada.....lb.	—	.20
Spikenard.....lb.	.10	.12
Squill.....lb.	.06	.07
Stillingia.....lb.	.06	.07
Unicorn, false, (helonias).....lb.	.80	.90
True, (Aletris).....lb.	.40	.45
Valerian, Belgian.....lb.	.10	.11
English.....lb.	.70	.75
German.....lb.	.25	.30
Yellow Dock.....lb.	.07	.08
Saccharin.....lb.	4.25	4.50
Salicin, bulk.....lb.	4.50	5.00
Salol, bulk.....lb.	1.00	1.05
Santonin, cryst, bulk.....lb.	32.00	40.00
Powdered.....lb.	33.00	41.00
Scammony, resin.....lb.	1.50	1.75
Alleppe.....lb.	2.50	2.75
Virgin.....lb.	—	

## SEEDS—

Anise, Italian.....lb.	.12½	.13
Spanish.....lb.	.12½	.13
Star.....lb.	.22	.23
Canary, Sicily.....lb.	.07½	.08
Smyrna.....lb.	Nominal	
South American.....lb.	.07½	.07¾
Caraway.....lb.	.08¾	.09¼
Cardamoms, bleached.....lb.	1.35	1.50
Decorticated.....lb.	1.20	1.30
Celery.....lb.	15½	.17
Colchicum.....lb.	.80	.90
Conium.....lb.	.09	.09½
Coriander, natural.....lb.	.04½	.05
Bleached.....lb.	.04½	.05½
Cumin, Malta.....lb.	.13½	.15
Morocco.....lb.	.13½	.14½
Dill.....lb.	.07½	.08
Fennel, German, large.....lb.	.18	.19
Italian.....lb.	.11	.12
Roumanian, small.....lb.	.15	.17
Flax, whole.....bbl.	7.50	7.75
Ground.....lb.	.04	.04½
Foenugreek.....lb.	.05	.06
Hemp, Manchurian.....lb.	Nominal	
Russian.....lb.	.03½	.03¾

## SEEDS—Concluded.

Larkspur.....lb.	.38	.40
Lobelia.....lb.	.30	.35
Mustard, natural.....lb.	.03	.03¾
Hulled.....lb.	.10	.10¾
Mustard, Bari, brown.....lb.	—	.08¾
California, brown.....lb.	.08½	.08¾
German, brown.....lb.	.09	.10
Sicily, brown.....lb.	.07¾	.08½
Trieste, brown.....lb.	.08¾	.09½
English, yellow.....lb.	.08¾	.09½
German, yellow.....lb.	.08	.09½
Parsley.....lb.	—	.25
Poppy, Dutch.....lb.	.09	.09¼
German.....lb.	.09	.09¼
Pumpkin.....lb.	.12	.15
Quince.....lb.	.60	.80
Rape, English.....lb.	.05½	.06
German.....lb.	.06½	.07
Sabadilla.....lb.	.20	.24
Stavesacre.....lb.	—	.20
Stramonium.....lb.	—	.10
Strophanthus, Hispidus.....lb.	—	.50
Kombe.....lb.	—	.60
Sunflower, striped.....lb.	.05	.05½
Worm, American.....lb.	.10	.15
Levant.....lb.	.55	.65
Seidlitz Mixture.....lb.	.19	.20
Silver, bar.....oz.	—	.48½
Nitrate.....lb.	.31¾	.33¾
Soap, Castile, white, pure.....lb.	1½	14
Marseilles.....lb.	.11	.12
Green, pure.....lb.	.11	.12
Ordinary.....lb.	.08	.10
Mottled, pure.....lb.	.11	.12
Ordinary.....lb.	.09	.10
Soda Ash, 58 p. c., in bags, basis of 48 p. c., car lots.....100 lbs.	.60	.65
in bbls.....100 lbs.	.62½	.67½
Caustic, domestic, 60% f. o. b. works, drums.....100 lbs.	1.57½	1.62½
70-76 p. c., basis 60.....100 lbs.	1.47½	1.52½
Powd. or gran., 76 p. c.....lb.	.02½	.02¾
Sodium, Acetate.....lb.	.07½	.08
Benzoate, granulated.....lb.	.65	.75
Powdered.....lb.	.03½	.03¾
Bicarb, English.....lb.	.01	.011
Amer, f. o. b. works.....lb.	.01	.011
Bisulphate, not incl. pkg.....lb.	.75	1.37½
Bisulphate Sol.....100 lbs.	.80	1.15
Bromide.....lb.	.55	.56
Carbonate, Sal Soda, Am., 100 lbs. Pure, cryst.....lb.	.60	.80
Dried.....lb.	—	.03½
Chlorate.....lb.	.16	.17
Cyanide, bulk, per 100 p. c.....lb.	.82	.84
Dichromate.....lb.	.04½	.05½
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.60	2.00
Kegs.....100 lbs.	1.75	2.10
Iodide.....lb.	3.50	3.55
Nitrite.....lb.	.25	.28
Nitrate, 96 p. c.....100 lbs.	2.25	2.30
Phosphate, cases and bbls.....lb.	.02½	.02¾
Prussiate.....lb.	.18	.22
Salicylate.....lb.	.65	1.00
Silicate, liquid.....100 lbs.	.60	.70
Cryst.....lb.	.02	.02½
Stannate.....lb.	—	
Sulphate Gl'br's Salt, 100 lbs. bbs.....ea.	.65	.75
Calcined.....100 lbs.	2.75	3.00
Sulphide, 30 p. c.....lb.	.01½	.01¾
60 p. c.....lb.	.02½	.02¾
Sulphite, cryst.....lb.	—	.02½
Dry, powdered.....lb.	—	.06
Spermaceti.....lb.	.29	.30
Spts. Ether, Nitro.....lb.	.42	.44
Starch, Corn, Pearl.....100 lbs.	2.29	2.40
Potato.....lb.	.07½	.08½
Rice.....lb.	.07	.08
Wheat.....lb.	.05	.05½
Storax.....lb.	.28	.30
Strontium Nitrate.....lb.	.15	.17
Strychnine, cryst, bulk.....oz.	.50	.56
1 oz. vials.....oz.	.55	.65
¾ oz. vials.....oz.	.75	.85
Sugar of Milk, powdered.....lb.	.14	.15
Sulphonal.....oz.	.55	1.00
Sulphur, roll.....100 lbs.	1.85	2.15
Flour.....100 lbs.	2.00	2.40
Flowers.....ea.	2.20	2.60
Tamarind, kegs.....ea.	2.50	2.75
Tartar Emetic, in casks.....lb.	.35	.36
Thymol.....lb.	5.50	6.00
Tin.....lb.	.33¾	.34
Chloride, cryst.....lb.	.23	.23½
50 p. c.....100 lbs.	9.75	10.00
Oxide.....lb.	.36	.37
Tetrachloride, Anhyd., 100 lbs.....lb.	—	22.15
Toluol, pure.....gal.	.40	.45
Commercial.....gal.	.35	.40

# Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Turmeric ..... .05% .06			CHIPPED DYEWOODS			TEAS		
Turpentine (for regular grades see Naval Stores).....lb. .28 — .30			Barwood .....lb. .02 — .02½	Foochow, standard .....lb. .15 — .16				
Artificial .....lb. .10 — .11			Camwood .....lb. .06 — .07	Superior .....lb. .18 — .19				
Vanillin .....oz. .35 — .38			Fustic .....lb. .01½ — .02	Formosa, standard .....lb. .15 — .16				
<b>WAXES—</b>			Hypernic .....lb. .02 — .03	Good .....lb. .17 — .18				
Bayberry .....lb. .25 — .27			Logwood .....lb. .01½ — .01½	Superior .....lb. .20 — .21				
Bees, white .....lb. .45 — .57			Red Saunders .....lb. .03 — .04	Fine .....lb. .23 — .25				
Yellow, crude .....lb. .30 — .32				Finest .....lb. .29 — .34				
Refined .....lb. .32 — .35								
<b>Candelilla</b> .....lb. Nominal			<b>EXTRACTS</b>	Country Green, gunpowder, extra .....lb. .35 — .50				
Carnauba, Flor. ....lb. .55 — .60			Archil, double .....lb. .10 — .12	Imperials, firsts .....lb. .28 — .32				
No. 1 .....lb. .55 — .60			Concentrated .....lb. .15 — .17	Seconds .....lb. .23 — .25				
No. 2 .....lb. .51 — .53			Barberry, French .....lb. .28 — .35	Young Hysons, firsts .....lb. .30 — .30				
No. 3 .....lb. .42 — .45			Chestnut .....lb. .05 — .05½	Seconds .....lb. .23 — .25				
Ceresin, yellow .....lb. .12 — .30			Fustic, solid .....lb. .08 — .11	Thirds .....lb. .19 — .20				
White .....lb. .15 — .25			Liquid, 51 deg. ....lb. .06 — .08	Extras .....lb. .35 — .45				
Japan .....lb. .11 — .12			Gall .....lb. .12 — .15	Gunpowder, Pinhead .....lb. .30 — .35				
Montan, crude .....lb. .20 — .24			Hemlock .....lb. .02½ — .03½	Extras .....lb. —				
Bleached .....lb. Nominal			Indigo .....lb. .06 — .10	Firsts .....lb. .28 — .30				
Ozokerite, crude, brown.....lb. .28 — .40			Logwood, solid .....lb. .06 — .12	Seconds .....lb. .19 — .20				
Green .....lb. .30 — .42			Liquid, 51 deg. ....lb. .08 — .10	Thirds .....lb. .13 — .14				
Refined, white .....lb. .30 — .40			42 deg. ....lb. .04 — .06	Imperial, seconds .....lb. .21 — .22				
Refined, yellow .....lb. .25 — .30			Cryst .....lb. .10 — .15	Thirds .....lb. .17 — .18				
Paraffin, refined, domestic.....lb. .04½ — .06½			Oak .....lb. .08 — .08½	Japan—Pan and basket fired—				
Zinc Carbonate .....lb. .08½ — .09			Palmetto .....lb. .02½ — .02½	low grade .....lb. .18 — .38				
Chloride .....lb. .04½ — .04½			Persian Berry .....lb. .12 — .14	Medium grade .....lb. .20 — .25				
Oxide, white .....lb. .06½ — .10½			Quebracho, solid .....lb. .04½ — .05½	High grade .....lb. .31 — .38				
Sulphate .....100 lbs. 2.35 — 2.65			51 deg. ....lb. .03½ — .04	Fancy grade .....lb. .38 — .46				
<b>DYESTUFFS</b>			42 deg. ....lb. .03½ — .04	Congous, fine to best.....lb. .25 — .27				
Acid, Picric, kegs.....lb. — .75			Quercitron .....lb. .02½ — .04	Medium .....lb. .17 — .18				
Tannic, commercial.....lb. .60 — .66			Sumac .....lb. .03½ — .06½	Standard .....lb. .14 — .15				
Cryst. ....lb. .70 — .77				India, Pekoe Souchy .....lb. .19 — .20				
Albumen, Egg .....lb. .50 — .75			<b>NAVAL STORES</b>	Pekoe .....lb. .19 — .20				
Blood .....lb. .30 — .45			Spirits Turpentine .....gal. .47½ — .48	Orange Pekoe .....lb. .21 — .22				
Alizarin, red paste .....lb. —			Pitch .....200 lbs. 3.50 — 4.50	Java, Pekoe Souchy .....lb. .19 — .20				
Brown paste .....lb. —			Tar .....50 gals. 6.50 — 7.00	Ping Sueys—B. O. Pekoe.....lb. .22 — .25				
Aluminum Chloride .....lb. 2.00 — 2.10			Rosin, com. to good str'ned bbl. ....3.80	Ceylon, Pekoe Souchy .....lb. .21 — .22				
Aniline Oil, in drums.....lb. Nominal			B .....bbl. — 3.85	Pekoe .....lb. .21 — .22				
Salt .....lb. —			D .....bbl. — 3.85	F. O. Pekoe .....lb. .25 — .27				
Annatto, fine .....lb. .40 — .60			E .....bbl. — 3.90	Orange Pekoe .....lb. .24 — .30				
Seed .....lb. .10 — .14			F .....bbl. — 3.95	F. O. Orange .....lb. .32 — .38				
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c. ....lb. .30 — .35			G .....bbl. — 4.15					
65 p.c. ....lb. .26 — .33			H .....bbl. — 4.55					
47 p.c. ....lb. .24 — .29			I .....bbl. — 5.20					
Carmine of Indigo .....lb. —			K .....bbl. — 5.85					
Cochineal, Teneriffe, silver.....lb. —			L .....bbl. — 6.25					
Rosy black .....lb. — .65			M .....bbl. — 6.50					
Gray black .....lb. .60 — .75								
Fine Madras .....lb. —			<b>SHELLAC</b>					
Cudbear, French .....lb. .25 — .30			D. C. ....lb. .23 — .24					
Concentrated .....lb. .40 — .50			V. S. O. ....lb. .23 — .24					
English .....lb. .15 — .20			Superior orange .....lb. .21 — .22					
Cutch, bales .....lb. .06½ — .08			Bright orange .....lb. .18½ — .19					
Boxes .....lb. —			T. N. ....lb. .13½ — .14					
Slabs .....lb. —			A. C. Garnet .....lb. .14 — .14½					
Divi-divi .....ton 55.00 — 75.00			Button Lac .....lb. Nominal					
Flavine .....lb. .60 — .80			Regular, bleached .....lb. .14½ — .15					
Fustic, stick .....ton 18.00 — 30.00			Bone dry .....lb. .18½ — .19					
Young, root .....ton 45.00								
Gambir, spot .....lb. .06½ — .08			<b>COFFEES</b>					
Cube, No. 1 .....lb. —			Rio .....lb. .06½ — .08½					
Cube No. 2 .....lb. —			Santos .....lb. .08½ — .11½					
Indigo, Bengal, low grade.....lb. —			East India—Private growth.....lb. .25½ — .26					
Medium .....lb. —			Padang Int. ....lb. .22½ — .23½					
High grade .....lb. —			Timor .....lb. .19½ — .20					
Kurpahs .....lb. —			Kroe .....lb. .19 — .19½					
Guatemala .....lb. —			Mandheling .....lb. .27 — .28					
Madras .....lb. —			Akola .....lb. .25 — .27					
Synthetic (J.) .....lb. — .65			Java Liberian .....lb. .19½ — .19½					
Indigotine .....lb. 1.10 — 2.25			Straits Liberian .....lb. .17½ — .18					
Iron Nitrate, commercial.....lb. .01½ — .02			Surinam Liberian .....lb. .18 — .18½					
True .....lb. .04 — .04½			La Guaira—Caracas .....lb. .09 — .10					
Logwood, stick .....ton 18.00 — 20.00			Washed .....lb. .11 — .13					
Roots .....ton 12.00 — 15.00			Porto Cabello .....lb. .09 — .11½					
Madder, Dutch .....lb. .14 — .20			Washed .....lb. .10½ — .13½					
French .....lb. —			Colombian .....lb. .09 — .14					
Myrobalans .....lb. .40 — .50			Maracaibos .....lb. .08½ — .11					
Nuttalls, blue Aleppo.....lb. .20 — .30			Mexicans—Cordova .....lb. .13 — .13½					
Chinese .....lb. .17 — .25			Washed .....lb. .16 — .16½					
Persian Berries .....lb. —			Coatepec .....lb. .13 — .13½					
Quercitron .....ton 25.00 — 30.00			Washed .....lb. .16½ — .17					
Salts of Tartar .....lb. .12 — .15			Oaxaca .....lb. .13 — .13½					
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c. ....lb. .06½ — .10			Washed .....lb. .16 — .16½					
75-85 p. c. ....lb. .10 — .11½			Tapachula .....lb. .16 — .16½					
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 28-29 p. c. ....ton 110.00 — 120.00			Tio & Sierra .....lb. .12 — .12½					
Tannic Acid .....lb. .04 — .04½			Huatusco .....lb. .12 — .12½					
Turmeric, Madras .....lb. .04 — .04½			Costa Rica, common .....lb. .05½ — .06½					
Aleppy .....lb. .04½ — .04½			Fair to good .....lb. .11 — .12½					
Pubna .....lb. — .04			Prime to choice .....lb. .13½ — .14½					
China .....lb. — .03½			Mocha, large .....lb. .21½ — .22½					
Cochin, bulbs .....lb. Nominal			Small .....lb. .22 — .24					
Turkey Red Oil .....lb. —			Nicaragua .....lb. .09½ — .10					
Zinc Dust, prime heavy.....lb. .14 — .15			Washed .....lb. .11½ — .13½					
			Guatemala & Cuban, common.....lb. .05½ — .06½					
			Fair to good .....lb. .12½ — .13½					
			Prime to choice .....lb. .13½ — .14½					
			Jamaica, ordinary .....lb. .07½ — .08					
			Good ordinary .....lb. .08½ — .09					
			Black River .....lb. .09½ — .09½					

# JOBBER'S PRICES CURRENT

## of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

Acacia, select white.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Aconite Leaves, German.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Arrowroot, Jamaica.....lb.	.20	—	.25
1st select powdered.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Powdered.....lb.	.24	—	.29	St. Vincent.....lb.	.16	—	.18
Seconds.....lb.	.38	—	.43	Root, English.....lb.	.100	—	1.00	Taylor's ¼ lb. tin foil			
Fine granulated 1st.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Powdered.....lb.	.100	—	1.15	boxes, 12 lb.....lb.	.33	—	.36
Sorts.....lb.	.22	—	.24	Root, German.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.....oz.	.29	—	.36
Sorts, sifted.....lb.	.30	—	.34	Powdered.....lb.	.31	—	.36	Iodide.....lb.	.50	—	.55
Acetanilid.....lb.	.38	—	.46	Aconitine, Amorp, ¼ oz. v. ca.	2.40	—	2.40	White, pow'd com'l.....lb.	.08	—	.12
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.....lb.	.33	—	.35	Nitrate, Amorp, 15 gr. v. ca.	1.00	—	1.00	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.16	—	.20
Technical.....lb.	.22	—	.25	Cryst, 15 gr. v. ca.	1.00	—	1.00	Yellow (Orpiment).....lb.	.18	—	.20
Acetphenetidine, U.S.P.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous.....lb.	.80	—	.95	Powdered, Medic.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr.				Hydrous.....lb.	.60	—	.70	Asafetida, good, fair.....lb.	.60	—	.80
1.040.....lb.	.10	—	.12	Agar Agar.....lb.	.35	—	.65	Powdered.....lb.	.70	—	.80
U.S.P., 36 p. c.....lb.	.10	—	.13	Agaricin.....oz.	2.20	—	2.30	Atropine, ½ oz. v.....oz.	15.00	—	24.00
C.P., Glacial, 99% p.c.....lb.	.17	—	.20	Alcohol, Absolute.....gal.	4.50	—	5.00	Sulphate, ½ oz. v.....oz.	14.00	—	23.00
Benzoic, Eng., true.....oz.	.18	—	.20	Cologne, Sp., 95%, U.S.P.				Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.35	—	.40
German.....lb.	1.20	—	1.40	bbls.....gal.				Balmory Leaves, Pressed.....lb.			
Boric, cryst.....lb.	.10	—	.14	Less.....gal.	2.78	—	2.90	Balsam Fir, Canada.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Powdered.....lb.	.10	—	.14	Com'l, 95%, U.S.P., bbls.....gal.	2.64	—	2.64	Oregon.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Impalp.....lb.	.20	—	.28	Denatured, bbls. & ½ bbls.....gal.	2.75	—	2.85	Peru.....lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Butyric, 100 p. c.....oz.	1.10	—	1.10	Methylic (Wood), bbls.....gal.	.55	—	.65	Tolu.....lb.	.65	—	.70
Cacodylic.....oz.	.85	—	.85	Alkanet Root.....lb.	.20	—	.24	Barium Carb., prec., pure.....lb.	.28	—	.30
Camphoric.....lb.	.60	—	.65	Alkannin, Powdered.....oz.	.12	—	.16	C.P.....lb.	.75	—	.85
Carbolic cryst, bulk.....lb.	.60	—	.65	Allspice, clean.....lb.	.16	—	.20	Caustic Hydrate, C.P., Cryst.....lb.			
10 and 15-lb. cans.....lb.	.65	—	.70	Powdered.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Chloride, 1 lb. bots.....lb.			
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	.65	—	.70	Almonds, Bitter, shells.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Dioxide, Anhydrous.....lb.	.30	—	.40
Crude, 10-95 p. c.....gal.	.60	—	1.00	Sweet, Jordan.....lb.	.50	—	.55	C.P., 1 lb. bots.....lb.			
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Aloes, Barbadoes, true.....lb.	1.35	—	1.45	Nitrate, powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.22
Chromic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.07	—	.11	Powdered.....lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Pure, 1 lb. bots.....lb.			
1-lb.....lb.	1.15	—	1.15	Cape.....lb.	.16	—	.20	Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes).....lb.	.07	—	.10
C.P.....oz.	.32	—	.40	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Pure precip.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz.	.33	—	.40	Curacao, gourds.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Basewood Bark, Pressed.....lb.			
Cinnamic, synthetic v.....oz.	.20	—	.22	Socotrine, True.....lb.	.30	—	.36	Bayberry Bark, select.....lb.	.16	—	.24
Natural, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.40	—	.40	Powdered.....lb.	.38	—	.43	Bay Laurel Leaves.....lb.	.12	—	.15
Citric, cryst. (kegs).....lb.	.60	—	.65	Purified.....lb.	.75	—	1.00	Bay Rum, P.R., bbls.....gal.	1.60	—	1.65
Granulated.....lb.	.70	—	.75	Aloin, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Less.....gal.	1.85	—	2.00
Formic, Conc., 1 lb. bot.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Althaea Root, cut.....lb.	.50	—	.60	Beans, Calabar.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Gallic.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Alum, Ammonia, bbls.....lb.	.04	—	.05	Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	1.85	—	1.95
1/2, 1/2, 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	1.10	—	1.50	Dried, 1 lb. cartons.....lb.	.05	—	.06	Para.....lb.	1.35	—	1.50
Glycerophosphoric.....oz.	.65	—	.75	Ground, bbls. or less.....lb.	.05	—	.06	Surinam.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Hippuric.....oz.	.50	—	.52	Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb.	.06	—	.08	Vanilla, Mexican, long.....lb.	6.65	—	7.50
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Aluminum Acetate.....lb.	.70	—	.80	Short.....lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Sealed Tube.....oz.	.50	—	.52	Metallic, powdered.....lb.	.10	—	.15	Cuts.....lb.	4.25	—	5.25
Hydrobrom, conc., v.....oz.	.17	—	.17	Sulphate, Com'l.....lb.	.09	—	.11	Bourbon.....lb.	4.00	—	5.00
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl. oz.	.09	—	.09	Cryst, C.P.....lb.	.40	—	.50	So. American.....lb.	4.00	—	5.00
lb.....lb.	.35	—	.35	Purified.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Belladonna Leaves, 1-lb. bot.....lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial,				Ambergris, gray.....dr.	4.00	—	4.50	German.....lb.	1.90	—	2.10
U.S.P.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Ammonia Water, 16 deg.....lb.	.05	—	.08	Root, German.....lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in				26 deg., Conc.....lb.	.075	—	.09	Powdered.....lb.	1.35	—	1.45
52 p. c. cit. bot.....lb.	2.25	—	3.00	Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Benzine.....gal.	.20	—	.25
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per				Powdered.....lb.	.75	—	.75	Benzoin, Siam.....lb.	2.10	—	2.35
cent.....oz.	.10	—	.10	Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....oz.	.11	—	.14	Suntra.....lb.	.60	—	.60
U.S.P., 10 p. c.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Benzoate.....lb.	.11	—	.14	Powdered.....lb.	.60	—	.70
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.....oz.	.10	—	.12	From true Benzoic A.....oz.	.22	—	.26	Benzosol, 1 oz. v.....ca.	.60	—	.65
Dilute.....oz.	.08	—	.08	Bromide, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.75	—	.80	Phosphate, 1 oz. v.....ca.	.60	—	.65
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	.65	—	.65	Carbonate, Jars.....lb.	.12	—	.15	Sulphate, C.P., v.....ca.	2.00	—	2.00
Muriatic, coml. 20 deg.				Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Berberis Aquifolium.....lb.	.30	—	.35
(Carboys 120 lbs. 24c).....lb.	.05	—	.07	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Bismuth, Beta Naph.(Orphol).....lb.			
C.P. Hydrochloric.....lb.	.10	—	.15	Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.12	—	.15	Bromide.....oz.	.33	—	.40
Nitro-Muriatic.....lb.	.30	—	.30	Hypophosp. (lb. 1.85).....oz.	.18	—	.22	Citrate and Ammonium.....lb.	3.40	—	3.60
Oleic, purified.....lb.	.35	—	.35	Iodide.....lb.	4.40	—	4.50	Salicylate, 65 p.c.....lb.	3.00	—	3.45
Oxalic.....lb.	.18	—	.25	Molybdate.....oz.	.35	—	.40	40 p. c.....lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Powdered.....lb.	.23	—	.28	Muriate.....lb.	.13	—	.20	Sub-benzoate.....lb.	3.30	—	3.50
Phosphoric, diluted.....lb.	.14	—	.19	C.P. Gran.....lb.	.24	—	.28	Subcarbonate.....lb.	3.10	—	3.50
U.S.P., 1880, 50 p. c.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.23	Sulphate.....lb.	2.70	—	2.95
Syrup, 85 per cent.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Nitrate, cryst.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Subiodide.....oz.	.40	—	.45
Glacial sticks.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.50	—	.65	Subnitrate.....lb.	2.75	—	2.95
Pieric.....lb.	.90	—	.95	Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.....lbs.	.50	—	.65	Tannate.....oz.	.27	—	.30
Pyrogallie, ¼, ½, and 1 lb.				Salicylate.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Valerate.....oz.	.34	—	.40
cans.....lb.	1.90	—	2.10	Sulphate.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Blackhaw Bark.....lb.	.30	—	.35
1 oz. v.....oz.	.25	—	.30	Pure, resub.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Bloodroot.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Pyrogenous, purified.....oz.	.30	—	.30	Valerate.....oz.	.17	—	.19	Blue Mass (Blue Pill).....lb.	.75	—	.80
Crude.....gal.	.20	—	.30	Amyl Acetate.....gal.	3.00	—	3.25	Powdered.....lb.	.80	—	.85
Salicylic, 1 lb. carton.....lb.	.90	—	1.00	Technical.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Blue Vitriol (see Copper			
Bulk.....lb.	.85	—	.95	Angelica Root, foreign.....lb.	.40	—	.75	Sulphate).....lb.	.28	—	.35
From Gaultheria, oz.....v.	.25	—	.30	Seed.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Bone, Cuttlefish.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Sulphuric, aromatic.....lb.	.50	—	.50	Anise Seed, Italian.....lb.	.20	—	.24	Powdered.....lb.	.60	—	1.00
Com'l. 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.).....lb.	.05	—	.06	Star.....lb.	.31	—	.34	Boneset, Leaves and Tops.....lb.			
C.P.....lb.	.13	—	.16	Angostura Bark.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Borax, Refined.....lb.	.054	—	.084
Phosphorous, U.S.P. solution.....lb.	.12	—	.14	Annato Seed.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Powdered.....lb.	.064	—	.09
Tannic, Phar., lb. cart.....lb.	.75	—	1.20	Apoemorphine, Muriate, Amor				Buchu Leaves, long.....lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Medicinal.....lb.	.85	—	1.25	phous, ¼ oz. v.....ca.	2.35	—	2.45	Powdered.....lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Tartaric, cryst.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Crystals, ¼ oz. v.....ca.	2.35	—	2.45	Short.....lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Powdered.....lb.	.60	—	.65	Areca Nuts.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Trichloroacetic.....oz.	.17	—	.19	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Buckthorn Bark.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.16	—	.19	Aristol, Bayer.....oz.	1.80	—	1.80	Buds, Balm of Gilead.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Acetic.....oz.	.375	—	.375	Arnica Flowers.....lb.	.31	—	.35	Cassia.....lb.	.22	—	.28
Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b.....lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Root.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Burdock Root, Crushed.....lb.	.24	—	.28
				Arrowroot, American.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Seed.....lb.	.20	—	.25
				Bernadua, true.....lb.	.35	—	.60				



## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Cacao Butter, bulk.....lb.	.34	—	.38	Coca Leaves, Huanuco.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Euquinine.....oz.	—	—
Baker's A and white.....lb.	.47	—	.60	Truxillo.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Exalgine.....oz.	—	1.40
Dutch.....lb.	.36	—	.40	Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.).....lb.	.09	—	.12	Fennel Seed.....lb.	.20	—
Huyler's 12-lb. box.....lb.	.56	—	.55	Powdered.....lb.	.18	—	.30	Flaxseed, cleaned.....bbls.	8.00	—
Maillard's.....lb.	.56	—	.60	Cochineal, Honduras.....lb.	.70	—	.85	Less.....lb.	.05½	—
Caffeine, pure.....lb.	5.25	—	5.50	Powdered.....lb.	.80	—	7.50	Ground.....lb.	.04½	—
Benzoate.....oz.	.45	—	.50	Codaine.....oz.	6.50	—	7.00	Poenugreek Seed.....lb.	.08	—
Bromide.....oz.	.50	—	.55	Phosphate.....oz.	6.75	—	7.25	Ground.....lb.	.09	—
Citrate.....lb.	4.25	—	4.45	Sulphate.....oz.	.15	—	.20	Formaldehyde.....lb.	.15	—
Hydrobrom., gran. eff.....lb.	.60	—	.75	Cobosh Root, black.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Fuller's Earth.....lb.	.05	—
Hydrochlor. (true salt).....oz.	.55	—	.60	Blue.....lb.	.14	—	.19	Galangal Root, selected.....lb.	.50	—
Sulphate, ¼ths.....oz.	.60	—	.67	Colchicum Root.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Powdered.....lb.	.60	—
Valerate.....oz.	.60	—	.67	Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Galbanum, strained.....lb.	1.15	—
Calamus Root, peeled.....lb.	.22	—	.24	Seed.....lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Gamboge, blocky.....lb.	.90	—
Powdered.....lb.	.27	—	.31	Powdered.....lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Powdered.....lb.	1.10	—
White, peeled and split.....lb.	.50	—	.60	Collodion, U.S.P., 1900.....lb.	.49	—	.60	Select, Pipe, bright.....string	.85	—
Calcium, Benzoate.....oz.	.19	—	.19	Flexible.....lb.	.55	—	.65	Garlic, on strings.....string	.20	—
Bromide.....lb.	.85	—	.95	Colocynth, select.....lb.	.55	—	.65	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen).....lb.	.90	—
Chloride, crude.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Pulp.....lb.	.75	—	.80	Gelatin, Pink.....lb.	.45	—
Fused.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Colombo Root.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Gold.....lb.	.40	—
Granulated.....lb.	.16	—	.25	Coltsfoot Root.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Silver.....lb.	.45	—
Glycerophosphate.....lb.	.95	—	1.05	Comfrey Root, crushed.....lb.	.24	—	.26	Gelsemin (Resinoid).....lb.	.20	—
Hypophosphate.....lb.	.15	—	.22	Condurango Bark, true.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Gelsemine, C.P., crystals.....ea.	2.50	—
Iodide.....lb.	5.50	—	5.75	Conium Leaves.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Sulphate, 15 gr. vials.....ea.	2.50	—
Lactate.....oz.	.08	—	.12	Seed.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Gelsemium Root.....lb.	.25	—
Lactophosphate Sol.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Copaiba, S. A.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—
Permanganate.....oz.	.25	—	.30	Para.....lb.	.50	—	.60	Gentian Root.....lb.	.21	—
Phosphate, Precip.....lb.	.19	—	.22	Copper, Acetate, distilled.....lb.	.50	—	.50	Powdered.....lb.	.26	—
Sulphate, Precip., pure.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Ammoniated.....lb.	.50	—	.50	Ginger Root, African.....lb.	.14	—
Sulphite, pure.....lb.	.75	—	.75	Carbonated.....lb.	.24	—	.32	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—
Sulphocarbonate.....oz.	.07	—	.10	Chloride, pure, cryst.....lb.	.45	—	.48	Jamaica, bleached.....lb.	.22	—
Calendula Flowers.....lb.	1.20	—	1.35	Iodide.....lb.	.45	—	.48	Ground.....lb.	.24	—
Calomet (see Mercury Chlor.).....lb.	.46½	—	.64	Subacetate (Verdigris).....lb.	.42	—	.43	Powdered.....lb.	.27	—
Camphor, refined.....lb.	.47½	—	.56	Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Ginseng.....lb.	8.00	—
¼ lb. squares.....lb.	.70	—	.75	Sulphate (Blue Vit.).....lb.	.08	—	.10	Glycerin, C.P., in bulk, drums.....lb.	.24	—
Powdered.....lb.	.48	—	.56	Barrels.....lb.	.05½	—	.06	In cans.....lb.	.27	—
Japanese.....lb.	.48	—	.56	Powdered.....lb.	.12	—	.15	Less.....lb.	.32	—
Canary Seed, Sicily.....lb.	.13	—	.14	Copperas.....100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.12	Gold and Sodium Chloride.....lb.	2.80	—
Smyrna.....lb.	.11	—	.13	Coriander.....lb.	.10	—	.12	U.S.P., 15 gr. vials.....doz.	3.40	—
So. American.....lb.	.11	—	.13	Powdered.....lb.	.16	—	.20	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.).....lb.	1.20	—
Canella Bark, powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.34	Corrosive Sublimite (see Mercury Bichloride).....lb.	1.75	—	1.75	Golden Seal Root.....lb.	5.00	—
Cannabis Indica Herb.....lb.	1.80	—	1.95	Cotoia, true, ½ oz. v.....ea.	—	—	1.75	Powdered.....lb.	5.20	—
Cantharides, Russ., sifted.....lb.	5.25	—	5.50	Cotton Root Bark.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.35	—
Powdered.....lb.	5.25	—	5.50	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	.40	—
Chinese.....lb.	2.25	—	2.35	Coumarin.....oz.	.30	—	.40	Grindelia Robusta Herb.....lb.	.25	—
Powdered.....lb.	2.50	—	2.65	Cramp Bark.....lb.	.32	—	.35	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—
Capaicum, African.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Cranebill.....lb.	.24	—	.29	Guaiac, Resin.....lb.	.30	—
Powdered.....lb.	.24	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Powdered.....lb.	.40	—
Caraway.....lb.	.13	—	.16	Cream Tartar, powd.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Wood rasped.....lb.	2.90	—
Powdered.....lb.	.17	—	.19	Creosote, Beechwood.....lb.	1.00	—	1.15	Guaiacol, liquid.....lb.	.35	—
Carbon Disulphide.....lb.	.16	—	.20	Carbonate.....oz.	.19	—	.65	Carbonate, lbs. 5.20.....oz.	.35	—
Tetrachloride.....lb.	.24	—	.27	Croton-Chloral (Butylchlo).....oz.	.40	—	.50	Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol).....oz.	1.60	—
Cardamom Seed, bleached.....lb.	1.65	—	1.90	Cudbear.....lb.	.35	—	.45	Valerianate (Geosote).....oz.	1.34	—
Decorticated.....lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Culver's Root.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Guarana (Paullinia).....lb.	1.45	—
Powdered.....lb.	1.65	—	1.75	Cumin Seed.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	1.65	—
Carmin, No. 40.....oz.	.35	—	.42	Damiana Leaves.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin).....oz.	.20	—
Cascara Sagrada Bark.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Dandelion Herb.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Gutta Percha, crude chips.....lb.	1.50	—
Cascarilla Bark.....lb.	.24	—	.28	Root.....lb.	.30	—	.36	Sheet.....lb.	1.50	—
Cassia, China.....lb.	.20	—	.24	Cut.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Heliotropin.....oz.	.60	—
Powdered.....lb.	.24	—	.28	Dextrin, yellow.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Hemlock Bark, crushed.....lb.	.15	—
Fistula.....lb.	.45	—	.60	White.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Powdered.....lb.	.18	—
Saigon, thin, select.....lb.	.45	—	.60	Digitalin, ¼ths.....lb.	13.50	—	13.50	Hemol.....oz.	.90	—
Powdered.....lb.	.55	—	.65	15 gr. vials.....ea.	.75	—	.85	h-m-p Seed.....lb.	.07	—
Catechu, Medicinal.....lb.	.16	—	.18	Digitalis Leaves, Eng.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Henbane Leaves, Eng.....lb.	.40	—
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.....lb.	.27	—	.30	German.....lb.	.35	—	.40	German.....lb.	.40	—
Celery Seed.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Powdered.....lb.	.46	—
Ceresin, white.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Pressed, oza.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Seed.....lb.	.50	—
Yellow.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Dog Grass, cut.....lb.	.30	—	.33	Henna Leaves.....lb.	.25	—
Cerium Oxalate.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Dover's Powder.....lb.	2.25	—	2.50	Heroin Hydrochl., 15 gr. v.....ea.	.37	—
Chalk, Precipitated, English.....lb.	.11	—	.14	Dragon's Blood, powd.....lb.	.40	—	.65	Hexamethylenamine.....lb.	.03	—
Prepared, English, Thomas.....lb.	.50	—	.60	Extra.....lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Holocain, 1 gm. vials.....ea.	.40	—
Pink.....lb.	.60	—	.70	Powdered.....lb.	1.35	—	1.40	Homatropin Alk.....lb.	.35	—
White, bbls.....lb.	.00½	—	.04	Reeds.....lb.	.90	—	1.00	Hydrobromide.....lb.	.40	—
Chamomile Flowers, Hung'n. lb.....lb.	.47	—	.52	Dwarf Elder.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Hydrochloride.....gr.	.40	—
Roman or Belgian.....lb.	.47	—	.52	Echinacea Root.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Salicylate and Sulphate.....gr.	.45	—
Chicle.....lb.	.70	—	.75	Eleterium.....oz.	.75	—	1.00	Honey, strained.....lb.	.12	—
Chinoline.....oz.	.11	—	.12	Elderberries.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Hops, select (1913).....lb.	.45	—
Chinolin, pure.....oz.	.45	—	.45	Flowers, pressed.....lb.	.32	—	.37	Pressed, ¼ & ½ lb. pkgs.....lb.	.48	—
Chiretta.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Juice, Sambuci.....lb.	.30	—	.30	Horehound Leaves.....lb.	.20	—
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.....lb.	.85	—	.90	Elecampane Root.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.....oz.	28.00	—
Chloroform.....lb.	.40	—	.50	Ground.....lb.	.22	—	.26	Hydrochloride.....oz.	28.00	—
Chrysarobin.....lb.	.27	—	.29	Elm Bark, select.....lb.	.28	—	.32	Sulphate.....oz.	28.00	—
Chrysosoma Bark, pale, select'd lb.....lb.	.28	—	.32	Ground, pure.....lb.	.22	—	.32	Hydrochinon.....lb.	2.85	—
Red.....lb.	.36	—	.38	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.23	—	.33	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol.....lb.	.20	—
Yellow, Calisaya.....lb.	.38	—	.44	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.).....lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Medicinal.....lb.	.20	—
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure.....oz.	.50	—	.55	Ergot, Russian.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Sol. Technical.....lb.	.34	—
Salicylate.....oz.	.28	—	.32	Powdered.....lb.	1.40	—	1.45	Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.....gr.	.34	—
Sulphate.....oz.	.14	—	.18	Ether, Acetic.....lb.	.72	—	.72	Hyoscyamine, Amorph., 15 gr.....ea.	5.50	—
Cinchonine, Sulphate.....oz.	.18	—	.20	Chloric, U.S.P.....lb.	.80	—	1.10	Crystall, white.....gr.	.75	—
Salicylate.....oz.	2.75	—	3.00	Nitrous Conct.....lb.	.30	—	.32	Hydrobromide.....gr.	.40	—
Civet.....lb.	.25	—	.30	U.S.P., 1880.....lb.	.30	—	.36	Iceland Moss.....lb.	12	—
Cloves, Zanzibar.....lb.	.28	—	.30	Washed.....lb.	.29	—	.36	Ichthyol.....lb.	5.25	—
Powdered, pure.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Valerianic.....oz.	.35	—	.35	Indigo, Bengal, true.....lb.	—	—
Penang.....lb.	.43	—	.48	Eucaine Hydrochlor.....oz.	.10	—	.14	Malva.....lb.	.46	—
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison).....lb.	4.50	—	4.75	Eucalyptol, U.S.P.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Insect Powder.....lb.	.65	—
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ¼ oz. vial.oz.....oz.	4.20	—	4.45	Eucalyptus Leaves.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Pure Unmol'd Dalmatian.....lb.	4.15	—
Hydrochlor., cryst., ozs.....oz.	4.45	—	4.60	Euonymin (Elec. powd.).....oz.	.28	—	.28	Iodine Bromide.....oz.	4.60	—
¼ oz. vials.....oz.	.80	—	1.00	Euphorbium.....lb.	.35	—	.35	Resublimed.....lb.	4.15	—
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.).....oz.	.80	—	1.00	Powdered.....lb.	.35	—	.35	Iodoform, cryst. & powd.....lb.	4.75	—
								Deodorized.....oz.	.60	—

# Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Ipecac Root, Carthagena.....lb.	2.00	— 2.10	Magnesium—			Oil Geranium, Rose—		
Powdered.....lb.	2.15	— 2.25	Sulphate (Sal Epsom).....lb.	.03 1/2	— .05	Turkish.....lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Rio.....lb.	2.25	— 2.40	C.P. Crystals.....lb.	.17	— .30	Ginger.....lb.	.65	— .75
Irish Moss, bleached.....lb.	.20	— .22	Dried.....lb.	.15	— .15	Gingergrass.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Irisin (Electric Powder).....oz.	.60	— .60	Malva Flowers, large.....lb.	.45	— .65	Haarlem, Dutch.....gross	3.30	— 3.50
Iron, Acetate, dry.....oz.	.26	— .26	Blue, small.....lb.	.40	— .60	Gold Medal Tilly, large, Regular.....gross		— 18.00
Bromide.....oz.	.10	— .10	Mandrake Root.....lb.	.18	— .22	Capsules.....gross		— 6.00
Benzoate.....lb.	.22	— .22	Powdered.....lb.	.20	— .28	Sylvester's.....doz.		— 24.00
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	.77	— .85	Manganese, Bromide.....oz.	.23	— .26	Hemlock, cans, 20 lbs. or less.....lb.	.60	— .80
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	.75	— .85	Carbonate, cryst., medic.....oz.	.80	— .85	Juniper Berries.....lb.	1.45	— 1.90
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P.....lb.	2.30	— 2.50	Chloride, cryst.....lb.	.80	— .85	Wood.....lb.	.45	— .55
(12 p.c. Q.) Scales.....lb.	2.60	— 2.75	Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.50	— 1.50	Lard.....gal.	.85	— 1.10
Quinine and Strychnine.....lb.	1.65	— 1.75	Lactate.....oz.	.25	— .30	Lavender, Mitcham.....oz.		—
Hypophosphite.....lb.	.35	— .42	Oxide, black, powd.....lb.	.08	— .18	Flowers.....lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Iodine.....lb.	.36	— .42	Manna, flake, large.....lb.	.95	— 1.00	Spike.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Syrup.....lb.	.27	— .30	Small.....lb.	.55	— .60	Lemon.....lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Nitrate, Solution, U.S.P.....lb.	.08	— .12	Marjoram Leaves, German.....lb.	.26	— .42	Lemongrass.....lb.	1.45	— 1.70
Oxalate (Ferrous).....lb.	.75	— .80	Mastic.....lb.	1.10	— 1.25	Limes, expressed.....lb.	3.40	— 3.65
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.....lb.	.85	— .90	Matico Leaves.....lb.	1.30	— 1.45	Distilled.....lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P. Scales.....lb.	.35	— .40	Menthol, cryst.....lb.	2.75	— 2.85	Linseed, boiled.....gal.	.62	— .66
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.35	— .40	Mercury.....lb.	.90	— 1.00	Raw.....gal.	.60	— .64
Protocarb (Vallet's M.).....lb.	.48	— .58	Ammon. (white precip.).....lb.	1.25	— 1.35	Mace, distilled.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Pyrophosph. Scales Sol.....lb.	.48	— .58	Bichloride (cor. sub.).....lb.	.94	— 1.05	Expressed.....lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Quevenne's (by hydgn.).....lb.	.48	— .58	Powdered.....lb.	.91	— 1.00	Male Fern, Ethereal.....lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Salicylate.....oz.	.11	— .14	Bisulphate.....lb.	.75	— .85	Mennaden, Northern.....gal.	.45	— .55
Sesquichloride.....lb.	.35	— .40	Chloride, mild (Calomel).....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Southern.....gal.	.45	— .55
Solution.....lb.	.13	— .18	Iodide, green, Proto.....lb.	3.00	— 3.15	Mustard, artificial.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Subsulphate.....lb.	.27	— .30	Red (Pre.) Biniodide.....lb.	3.25	— 3.40	Essential.....oz.	.50	— .65
Sulph. (Copperas).....100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.15	Oxide, red (Red Precip.).....lb.	1.20	— 1.30	Expressed.....gal.	.90	— 1.00
Cryst., pure.....lb.	.08	— .08	Yellow.....oz.	.13	— .16	Neatsfoot.....gal.	.75	— 1.15
Dried.....lb.	.15	— .18	Salicylate.....oz.	.23	— .27	Neroli, Bigarade beta.....oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Tartrate and Ammonium.....lb.	.70	— .74	Sulphate (Turp. Mineral).....lb.		— 1.05	Petale, extra.....lb.	4.75	— 5.25
and Potassium Scales.....lb.	.70	— .78	Mercury with Chalk (by suc-	.51	— .55	Nutmeg.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Tersulph. Sol., U.S.P.....lb.	.70	— .78	cussion).....lb.	.51	— .55	Olive Lucra, Cream, 1/4 gal. and 1 gal. cans.....gal.	3.25	— 3.50
Valerate.....oz.	.17	— .22	Millet Seed, American.....lb.	.08	— .15	3 and 6 gal. cans.....gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Valaglass, Russian.....lb.	5.00	— 5.25	German.....lb.		—	Malaga.....gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Labradori Leaves.....lb.	.25	— .35	Morphine, Acetate, 1/4 oz. vial oz.	5.55	— 5.75	Orange, bitter.....lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Jalap Root, selected.....lb.	.20	— .26	Alkaloid, pure, 1/4 oz. v. oz.	6.50	— 6.75	Sweet.....lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Powdered.....lb.	.28	— .32	Hydrobromide, 1/4 oz. v. oz.	6.00	— 6.25	Origanum.....lb.	.40	— 1.10
Juniper Berries.....lb.	.10	— .12	Hydrochloride, 1/4 oz. v. oz.	5.55	— 5.75	Palm, Lagos.....lb.	.15	— .18
Kamala.....lb.	.35	— .40	Sulphate, 1 oz. v. oz.	5.30	— 5.40	Kernel.....lb.	.18	— .20
Powdered.....lb.	.45	— .50	1/4 oz. vial.....oz.	5.55	— 5.75	Paraffin.....gal.	.40	— .50
Kaulin.....lb.	1.75	— 2.00	Valerate, 1/4 oz. v. oz.	6.25	— 6.50	Light.....gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Sava.....lb.	.07	— .09	Mullein Flowers, 1 lb. cans.....lb.	1.75	— 1.85	Russian.....gal.	2.25	— 3.50
Sava.....lb.	.45	— .50	Musk Root.....lb.	.65	— .70	Patchouli.....oz.	.45	— .65
Sino.....lb.	.60	— .65	Powdered.....lb.	.70	— .75	Peach Kernels.....lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered.....lb.	.70	— .75	Mustard Seed, black.....lb.	.14	— .16	Peanut.....gal.	1.00	— 1.20
Kola Nuts, sml. and lge.....lb.	.20	— .25	Ground.....lb.	.20	— .22	Pennyroyal.....lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Powdered.....lb.	.26	— .31	White.....lb.	.12	— .15	Pepper, black.....lb.	.80	— .85
Kousoo, powdered.....lb.	.55	— .60	Ground.....lb.	.28	— .35	Peppermint, N. Y.....lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Lactarium.....lb.	4.00	— 4.50	Myrrh (Gum-Resin).....lb.	.28	— .40	Hotchkiss.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Ladies' Slipper Root.....lb.	.40	— .45	Naphthalene, flake or balls.....lb.	.05	— .09	West rn.....lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Laosin.....lb.	.65	— .70	Nickel and Ammon. Sulph.....lb.	.20	— .30	Pimenta.....lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Anhydrous.....lb.	.85	— .90	Sulphate.....lb.	.35	— .35	Poppy, true.....lb.	.35	— .40
Larkspur Seed.....lb.	.45	— .50	Nuts.....lb.	.30	— .36	Rape Seed.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered.....lb.	.55	— .60	Powdered.....lb.	.38	— .42	Rose, Kissanlik.....oz.	12.50	— 13.00
Lavender Flowers.....lb.	.30	— .45	Nutmegs.....lb.	.25	— .29	Artificial.....oz.	3.90	— 4.00
Lead Acetate (Sugar).....lb.	.12	— .26	Extra large.....lb.	.28	— .32	Rosemary Flowers.....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chloride.....lb.	.50	— .75	Nux Vomica.....lb.	.12	— .14	Trieste.....lb.	.75	— .90
Iodide, powdered.....oz.	.34	— .37	Powdered, bitter.....lb.	.22	— .26	Rosin.....gal.	.35	— .70
Nitrate.....lb.	.20	— .25	Oil, Almond.....lb.	7.00	— 7.50	Salad, Union Oil Co.....gal.	.70	— .75
Leeches, best Swedish.....ea.	.12	— .15	Without Acid.....lb.	6.00	— 6.25	Sandalwood, English.....lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Lemon Peel, Ribbons.....lb.	.15	— .20	Sweet, pure.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Savin.....lb.	2.50	— 4.50
Ground.....lb.	.20	— .25	Amber, crude, d.rk.....lb.	.35	— .45	Spearmint, pure.....lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Licice, Corrig.....lb.	.35	— .40	Rectified.....lb.	.35	— .40	Sassafras.....lb.	.85	— .95
Mace.....lb.	.34	— .38	Anised, Star.....lb.	1.85	— 2.00	Spruce.....gal.	.90	— 1.00
Moss.....lb.	.38	— .40	Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less.....gal.	.95	— 1.05	Tansy.....lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered.....lb.	.44	— .50	Bergamot.....lb.	4.65	— 4.85	Tar, U.S.P.....lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Root, Russian.....lb.	.18	— .22	Birch, Black (Betula).....lb.	2.20	— 2.35	Thyme, commercial.....gal.	.40	— .50
Powdered.....lb.	.21	— .25	Cade.....lb.	.30	— .36	Red, No. 1.....lb.	.45	— .55
Root, Spanish, bundles.....lb.	.12	— .15	Cajuput, bottles.....lb.	1.10	— 1.20	White.....oz.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered.....lb.	.12	— .15	Caraway.....lb.	.24	— .30	Whale.....gal.	2.40	— 2.50
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk.....lb.	.05 1/2	— .06 1/2	Cassia.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25	Wine, Ethereal, light.....lb.	.45	— .50
Assorted, 1 1/4 and 1/2 lb.....lb.	.10	— .12	Castor, American.....lb.	1.25	— 1.90	Heavy, rue, f. grapes.....lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Lithium Acetate.....oz.	.20	— .20	Cedar Leaves, pure.....lb.	.70	— .80	Wintergreen.....lb.	4.65	— 4.90
Bitartrate.....oz.	.21	— .21	Wood.....lb.	.30	— .35	Synthetic.....lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide.....lb.	3.15	— 3.25	Celery.....oz.	.85	— .95	Wormwood, Baltimore.....lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Carbonate.....lb.	1.65	— 1.75	Chaulmoogra.....lb.	1.60	— 1.70	Ointment, Mercurial, good mer-	3.00	— 3.50
Citrate.....lb.	2.75	— 2.85	Cinnamon, Ceylon.....oz.	.90	— 1.00	1/3 Mercury.....lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.35	— .40	Citronella.....lb.	.65	— 1.80	Olibanum.....lb.	.75	— .80
Salicylate.....lb.	2.00	— 2.10	Cloves.....lb.	1.30	— 1.45	Opium (Natural).....lb.	.22	— .30
Lobelia Herb.....lb.	.20	— .25	Coconut, Cochín.....lb.	.20	— .25	Granulated.....lb.	9.75	— 10.25
Powdered.....lb.	.25	— .30	Ceylon.....lb.	.18	— .23	U.S.P., powdered.....lb.	12.50	— 13.50
Seed, clean.....lb.	.35	— .40	Copra.....lb.	.18	— .23	Orange Flowers.....lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Powdered.....lb.	.40	— .45	Cod Liver, N wfoundland, gal.	1.00	— 1.10	Peel, Caracua.....lb.	.15	— .20
Lavage Root, select, white.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Domestic.....gal.	.90	— 1.00	Orris, Florentine.....lb.	.25	— .30
Seed.....lb.	.60	— .70	Norwegian.....gal.	.85	— .95	Select Finger.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Lupulin.....lb.	2.50	— 2.60	Bbls.....ea.	20.00	— 22.00	Verona.....lb.	.28	— .33
Lycopodium.....lb.	.80	— .90	1/2 bbls.....ea.	11.00	— 12.00	Paraffin.....lb.	.10	— .12
Mace, whole.....lb.	.70	— .75	Copaiba, pure.....lb.	1.25	— 1.40	Paraforn.....oz.		— .35
Powdered.....lb.	.78	— .83	Coriander.....oz.	.60	— .70	Paraldehyde.....lb.	.75	— .85
Magnesium, Benzoate.....oz.	.20	— .25	Cottonseed, yellow & white, gal.	.69	— .74	Pareira Brava Root.....lb.	.36	— .48
Calcined.....lb.	.50	— .62	Croton.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50			
Carbonate, 4 ozs.....lb.	.14	— .22	Cubeb.....lb.	3.65	— 3.80			
2 ozs.....lb.	.16	— .20	Cumin.....lb.	5.25	— 5.50			
Powdered.....lb.	.09	— .28	Dill.....oz.	.40	— .45			
Ponderosa.....lb.	.80	— .85	Erigeron, true.....lb.	1.55	— 1.65			
Hypophosphite pure.....lb.	1.25	— 1.30	Eucalyptus.....lb.	.75	— .85			
Metal, Powdered.....oz.	.25	— .25	Fennel Seed, pure.....lb.	2.80	— 3.00			
Ribbon.....oz.	.45	— .45	Gaultheria Leaf.....lb.	4.65	— 4.90			
Phosphate, pure.....oz.	.08	— .10	Geranium, Rose, natural.....lb.	7.00	— 7.75			

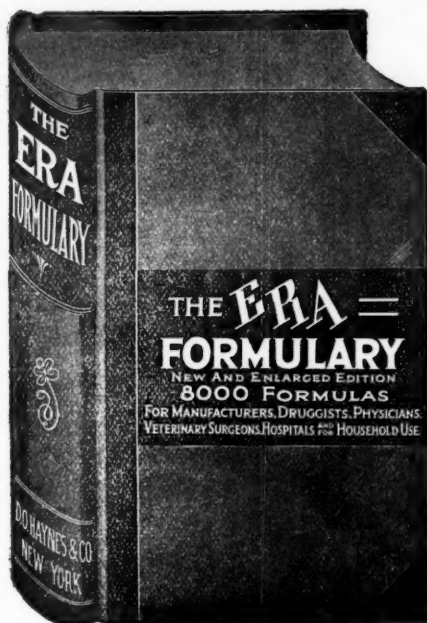




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